The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No 4312 第四千三百一十二號 同治辛未年七月十七日 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, 1871. 禮拜五 英九月一號 香港 [Price $2½ per Month.

Arrivals.

Aug. 31, Cleator, Brit. str., 317, J. Hill, Shanghai 26th August, and Amoy 29th, Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.

Aug. 31, Formosa, Brit. str., 751, Burnie, Tamsui 27th August, Amoy 29th, and Swatow 30th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

Aug. 31, Acantha, Brit. str., 625, J. Grange, from Canton, General.—Olyphant & Co.

Aug. 31, Arabie, French bark, 297, Migmet, Manila 18th August, Sundries.—Grun & Co.

Departures.

Aug. 31, Record, for San Francisco.
Aug. 31, Helen Black, for Foochow.
Aug. 31, Vistula, for Macao.
Aug. 31, L'Amour, for Newchwang.
Aug. 21, Stephanie, for Newchwang.
Aug. 31, Friendship, for Chefoo.

Clearances.

At the Harbour Master's Office, 31st August.

Meta, for Chefoo.
Rangoon, for Singapore.
Maria Helena, for Tientsin.

Passengers.

Per *Formosa*, str., from Tamsui, &c.,—
Chief-mate, 2nd mate and 21 seamen of British ship *Loudoun Castle*, Capt. Hosesson and Revd. Mr. Keed.

The following passengers proceed by the P. & O. Steamship *Ellora*, to-day, at noon,—
For Singapore.—Mr. J. Deuneston and Charrington.
For Bombay.—Mr. Townsend.
For Madras.—6 Soldiers.
For Brinsidi.—Mr. Leeshman.
For Southampton.—Mrs. Pearce and infant, Mrs. Jolly, Capts. John Eaton, Ahrens and Thyne, Messrs. A. Methven and Syms.

Reports.

The British steamer *Cleator* reports left Shanghai at 1 a.m. on August 25th; arrived in Amoy at 8 p.m. on August 28th; daylight went in and brought up outside Limet Stone at 4.30 p.m.; left Limet Stone for Hongkong on August 29th at 9 p.m. Off Brothers, passed black funnelled steamer, supposed to be *Chukiang*, bound up.

The British steamer *Formosa* reports left Tamsui on 27th August at 5.40 a.m.; arrived in Amoy on 28th at 8.30 a.m.; experienced light S. Westerly winds and fine weather between Tamsui and Amoy; left Amoy at 6.35 p.m. on 29th August; arrived in Swatow at 8 a.m. on the 30th; experienced light S. Westerly airs and calms between Amoy and Swatow; passed the steamship *Kwangtung*, bound up the Coast; left Swatow at 4.10 p.m. of the 30th; at 9.20 p.m., off Breaker Point, passed a three masted steamer, bound up the Coast; experienced calms and fine clear weather between Swatow and Hongkong with a strong S. Westerly current.

Auction Sales To-day.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Sundry Articles.

H. JURGENS & Co.
Japanese Ware, &c.

FOR SALE.

ONE Superior High Pressure Horizontal STATIONARY STEAM ENGINE, complete, of 10 Horse Power.

One highly finished Extra-strong and Powerful Direct-acting Single Cylinder PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, complete, of 12 Horse Power, manufactured by Messrs. CHARLES D. YOUNG & CO., PERTH. Apply to
MELCHERS & Co.
3m 1426 Hongkong, 23rd August, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to SUPPLY STEAMERS with good CARDIFF COAL at $12 per Ton, delivered alongside.
TAN KEN SENG & BROS.
tf 1470 Saigon, August, 1871.

No. 125.
GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

REWARD OF 250 DOLLARS.

WHEREAS on Monday, the 28th instant, at about 7 P.M., a Robbery with Violence was committed upon Mr. George L. Tomlin, First Clerk in the Surveyor-General's Department, near the junction of Caine Road and Arbuthnot Road. It is hereby notified, that a REWARD of $250 will be paid to any Person or Persons, who shall give such information to the Police as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the guilty Parties.

The above Reward will be apportioned at the discretion of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, in the event of such information being supplied by more than one Person.

A Free Pardon will be granted to any Person implicated in the crime, who may give such information, provided he be not the actual perpetrator thereof.

By Command,
J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 29th August, 1871. [tf 1471

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM BALFOUR KINNEAR, Esq., *Deceased.*

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late Wm. B. Kinnear, late of Foochow, deceased, are requested to send particulars thereof to the Undersigned, on or before the 1st October next, otherwise such claim will not be admitted. All persons indebted to, or holding funds or property of, the said Wm. B. Kinnear, are requested to communicate as soon as possible with the undersigned.
HENRY LOWCOCK,
Attorney for George Thomas Kinnear, *Sole Executor.*
tf 1454 Hongkong, 26th August, 1871.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS to the late School "Nova Escola Macaense" are invited to attend a General MEETING, to be held at the saloon of Dom Pedro V. Theatre, on SUNDAY, 10th September next, at 1 P.M. to determine upon the appropriation of the remaining balance of the subscription fund. Subscribers unable to attend may appoint Proxies.
VISCONDE DO CERCAL.
3w 1417 Macao, 21st August, 1871.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 410 Hongkong, January, 1867.

HAWKINS'S HORSE REPOSITORY
Rear of Murray Barracks, Hongkong.

HORSES received on LIVERY.
Horses BROKEN to Harness.
HORSES, PONIES, HARNESS and CARRIAGES, for Sale. *Also,*
Best quality of HAY, OATS, GRAM, BARLEY, and Indian CORN, for Sale.
HORSES and CARRIAGES for Hire.
PONIES do. do. do.
HORSE SHOEING on the most improved principles, under his own superintendence.
T. E. HAWKINS,
(Late Farrier-Major, Bengal Horse Artillery).
N.B.—All Diseases of the Horse attended to.
tf 559 Hongkong, 11th August, 1871.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—5,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—Hon. R. Rowett.
Deputy Chairman—T. Pyke, Esq.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. | Wm. Lemann, Esq.
George J. Helland, Esq. | Julius Menke, Esq.
A. Joost, Esq. | S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
G. F. Weller, Esq.

Managers:—
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
Interest Allowed.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 1062] Hongkong, 25th July, 1871.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half-year ending on 30th June last, at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum, say $7.50 per paid-up Share of $125, and $4.50 per Share on which $75 have been paid, is payable on and after TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By order of the Court of Directors,
JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager.
tf 1385 Hongkong, 14th August, 1871.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Fourth Call of Twenty-five dollars per Share, on the Shares in the Capital of the Corporation, numbered from 20,001 to 40,000, inclusive, was payable on the 1st day of JULY last, at the Head Office and Branches of the Bank.

Interest at the rate of Twelve per centum per annum will be charged on the amount of all calls unpaid, and the other provisions of the 30th article of the Deed of Settlement of the Corporation will also be enforced in respect of Shares upon which the Calls remain unpaid.

By order of the Court of Directors,
JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager.
tf 941 Hongkong, 3rd July, 1871.

GERMAN BANK OF LONDON (Limited).

DIRECTORS.
George Albrecht, Bremen.
Edward Henry Green, London.
Carl Klotz, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Victor Freiherr von Magnus, Berlin.
Julius May, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Adolph vom Rath, Cologne.
Charles Ferdinand Rodewald, London.
Frederick Rodewald, London.
Thomas Sellar, London.
Rudolph Sulzbach, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
L. Joseph Speyer, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Managing Director—Otto Nestle.
Assistant Manager—Leopold Bonn.
Auditor—George Thomas Brooking.
Bankers—The London Joint Stock Bank, London.

The Capital of the German Bank of London, Limited, is £2,000,000, divided into 200,000 Shares of £10 each: of which 60,000 Shares, representing a capital of £600,000, have been issued, subscribed for, and allotted, and are intended to be fully paid up within six months.

The Bank is established in London, and has no branches on the Continent or abroad. It is now prepared to open business, to negotiate approved securities, and generally to attend to transactions appertaining to Foreign banking business.

Bartholomew House, Bartholomew-lane, London, E.C., April, 1871. [6m 1070 June 24

NOTICE.

THE undermentioned Local Insurance Offices are prepared to issue Policies, covering Merchandize by *first-class Steamers to London, via Suez Canal*, at the following rates of premium:

			with average	f.p.a.
From	Canton.....	Tea,	2½°/.	1½°/.
"	Macao.....	Silk,	2°/.	1½°/.
"	Hongkong	Other Merchandize,	2½°/.	1½°/.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents, Canton Insurance Office.

N. J. EDE,
Secretary, Union Insurance Society of Canton.

J. KENNARD DAVIS,
Agent, North China Insurance Company.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents, Yangtsze Insurance Association of Shanghai.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents, China Traders Insurance Company, Limited.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents, China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents, Chinese Insurance Company, Limited.
tf 872 Hongkong, 18th May, 1871.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REDUCTION IN RATES ON CHINESE RISKS.

ON and after the 15th instant, the minimum rate for the insurance against Fire of Chinese Premises in this Colony will be reduced to Two per cent. per annum.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.
tf 1997 Hongkong, 14th November, 1870.

TAKASIMA COLLIERY, NAGASAKI.

THE Undersigned are prepared to supply Coals from the Takasima Colliery (8 foot seam), in quantities as required, to be delivered on board ship in this Harbor.

Note.—The Specific Gravity of Takasima Coal is 1.245, it contains 82.07 per cent. of Carbon, and is admitted to be fully equal to the best English North Country Coal for steaming and all other purposes.
GLOVER & Co.
Agent in Hongkong,
NORTON, LYALL & Co.
tf 1951 Nagasaki, Japan, October, 1870.

A HANDSOME PHAETON with hood, suitable for Single Horse or a Pair.

Very fine Manila CIGARS, per box or per case.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1414 Hongkong, 21st August, 1871.

Intimations.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—1,500,000 DOLLARS, IN 1,500 SHARES OF 1,000 DOLLARS EACH.

PAID UP CAPITAL 300,000 DOLLARS.

Directors
W. H. Condit, Esq., (Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.)
E. R. Belilios, Esq.
Geo. Crichton, Esq., (The Borneo Company, Limited.)
Hermann Melchers, Esq., (Messrs. Melchers & Co.)
E. A. Hitchcock, Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)
And Two Chinese merchants to be selected by the native shareholders after the allotment of shares.

Bankers.
The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London & China.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

General Agents—Messrs. Olyphant & Co.

Agents in London,—
Messrs. Forbes, Forbes & Co.,
No. 9, King William Street.

Agents:—
Amoy.........Messrs. H. A. Petersen & Co.
Batavia.........The Borneo Co. Limited.
Bombay.........Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
Calcutta......... " Atkinson, Tilton & Co.
Canton......... " Olyphant & Co.
Chefoo......... " Fergusson & Co.
Chinkiang......... " J. M. Canny & Co.
Foochow......... " Olyphant & Co.
Hakodadi......... " Howell & Co.
Hankow......... " Evans & Rainbow.
Hiogo......... " Smith, Baker & Co.
Kiukiang......... " R. Francis & Co.
Manila......... " Findlay, Richardson & Co.
Nagasaki......... " Holme, Ringer & Co.
Ningpo......... " J. S. Hudson & Co.
Penang......... " Sandilands, Buttery & Co.
Saigon......... " A. G. Hogg & Co.
San Francisco, Wm. N. Olmsted, Esq.
Shanghai.........Messrs. Olyphant & Co.
Singapore.........The Borneo Co. Limited.
Swatow.........Messrs. Dircks & Co.
Tientsin.........John Hanna, Esq.
Yokohama.........Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.

THE Company having been Registered under the "Companies Ordinance, 1865," and its shares allotted, will be prepared to grant Policies on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates, on and after 1st May next.

In addition to the usual brokerage, Thirty-three and one third per centum (33⅓°/.) of the profits of the Company will be distributed annually as a Bonus among Contributing Shareholders, proportionately to the amount of premia paid by them.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 707 Hongkong, 25th April, 1871.

THE NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1st January, 1863.

CAPITAL SH. TLS. 1,500,000 IN 1,000 SHARES OF TLS. 1,500 EACH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL SH. TLS. 300,000 OR TLS. 300 PER SHARE.

Provisional Committee:
E. H. Lavers, Esq., *Chairman*, Messrs. Gilman & Co.
F. Porter, Esq., Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.
E. C. Smith, Esq., Messrs. Turner & Co.
J. I. Miller, Esq., Messrs. J. Jarrie & Co.
A. Schroeder, Esq., Messrs. Textor & Co.
H. G. Pemberton, Esq., Messrs. Adamson Bell & Co.

HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.

A GENERAL MEETING, was held at Shanghai on the 1st May, 1871, and it was resolved to form a Company for a further period of three years from 1st January, 1872, to be called the "North China Insurance Company," and the Directors of the present Company 1869-71 were appointed a Provisional Committee for that purpose.

At an adjourned meeting of intending shareholders, held on 22nd May, 1871, a draft Prospectus was submitted, and a resolution passed approving of the basis upon which the Provisional Committee proposed to reorganise the Company.

The Net profits of the Company will be divided amongst the shareholders in the following proportions, viz.—

One third (33⅓°/.) to shareholders rateably in proportion to the number of shares.

Two Thirds (66⅔°/.) to shareholders rateably in proportion to the Net Premia contributed by each.

Notice is hereby given that applications for shares in the undermentioned form will be received at the offices of the Company in Shanghai, or through the Agents at the several ports, until 30th September, and from London until 31st October, 1871.

Applications for shares from persons not resident in Shanghai must be accompanied by Power of Attorney to their Agents to sign the Deed of Settlement, and represent them in all matters connected with the Company.

Shanghai, 27th May, 1871.

Form of Application for Shares.
To the Provisional Committee of the
North China Insurance Company.
(Term 1872-74.)

Gentlemen, hereby request that you will allot to Shares in the above Company, and agree to accept such Shares or any less number you may allot to , and agree to pay the first Call of Tls. 300 per Share, and all subsequent Calls, and to subscribe the Deed of Settlement whenever required to do so.
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

Forms of application for shares can be obtained at the Head Office, or by application to the Agents of the Company.
tf 974 Shanghai, 29th May, 1871.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 5th April, 1871. [tf 385

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Adjustment of Bonus for the Year 1870.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a List of their contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of 20°/. of the nett profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
tf 1310 Hongkong, 1st August, 1871.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sales' Room, *Queen's Road,*
THIS DAY,
the 1st September, 1871, at noon,—
2 Cases Manila CIGARS.
1 " BUTTER, in Bottles.
25 Casks quarts Bass's ALE.
A few Cases American STORES.
14 Cases Oregon Champagne CIDER.
2 Casks Best Westphalian HAM.
And, ex "Endeavour."
(On account of the concerned,)
50 Cases, each 4 dozen, Borden's Eagle Brand MILK.
1479 Hongkong, 31st August, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JAPANESE WARE.

H. JURGENS & Co. will sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 1st day of September, 1871, at 2 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

A very good assortment of JAPANESE WARE, such as CABINETS, TABLES, Work BOXES, VASES, Glove and Paper BOXES, BRONZES, TRAYS, JARS, &c.

A quantity of Children's TOYS.
A good collection of assorted GAMES.
Fine ENGRAVINGS and PHOTOGRAPHS.

Terms of Sale.—Cash before delivery in Mexican dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
1460 Hongkong, 29th August, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at the residence of Dr. Robotham, No. 3, Seymour Terrace,
TO-MORROW,
the 2nd September, 1871, at 2 P.M.,—

The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Drawing-room CHAIRS, COUCHES, Marble-top TABLES, Card TABLES, Pier GLASS, Mantel-piece CLOCK and ORNAMENTS, a Cottage PIANO, FENDER and IRONS, Hearth RUGS, &c.; Dining TABLE and CHAIRS, SIDEBOARD, Ice CHEST, LAMPS, &c.

BEDSTEADS, Toilet TABLES and MIRRORS, WARDROBES, CHESTS of DRAWERS, RUGS, &c.

A Choice Assortment of Flower POTS and PLANTS.

Terms of Sale.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
1465 Hongkong, 29th September, 1871.

GENERAL WEEKLY AUCTION.

H. JURGENS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY,
the 4th September, 1871, at their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road, at noon,—
BEEF, BUTTER, CHEESE.
BRANDY, CHAMPAGNE, BITTER ALE, CHERRY CORDIAL, SOCKS, ALPACCAS, TWEEDS, CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TABLE CLOTHS, Soft Felt HATS, RUGS, BLANKETS, &c., &c.

Terms of Sale.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
1491 Hongkong, 1st September, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. SAML. WYLLYS POMEROY, Jr., and Mr. JNO. M. FORBES, Jr., have been admitted partners in our firm.
RUSSELL & Co.
3m 1213 China, July 1st, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. William Henry Moore and Mr. Otto Friedrich, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 1258 Hongkong, 30th June, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM ABBOTT TURNBULL is authorised to sign our firm from this date.
BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.
tf 829 Shanghai, 1st May, 1871.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. J. A. Kock in our firm, ceased on the 28th of July by mutual consent, and we shall carry on our business, as hitherto, under the same style.
J. SMITH & Co.
tf 1410 Chefoo, 6th August, 1871.

THE Undersigned having this day entered into partnership as Merchants and Commission Agents, will conduct their business under the name and style of NORTON, LYALL & Co.
EDWARD NORTON.
ROBERT LYALL.
tf 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1871.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. Saltzkorn in our firm ceased on the 17th August, 1871.
WM. G. HALE & Co.
tf 1469 Saigon, 24th August, 1871.

THE Undersigned have to-day established at this place a GENERAL COMMISSION and AGENCY BUSINESS, in connection with a Steam Rice-Mill, under the style and firm of
WINDSOR, REDLICH & Co.
DANIEL T. WINDSOR.
ALEXIS REDLICH.
Bangkok, Siam, 15th August, 1871. [3m 1388

E. R. HANDLEY,
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER, COPPER SMITH,
BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER.
(Late Paterson & Handley),
70 F, Praya West,
Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores,
tf 1681] HONGKONG. [Sept. 15

FOR SALE.

THE HABEAS CORPUS CASES.

(Uniform with the Two Previous Judgments.)

THE full text of the TRIAL of KWOK-A-SING v. THE HON. J. PAUNCEFOTE.—Price 25 cents.
Also,
A few copies of Chief-Justice Smale's JUDGMENTS in re KWOK-A-SING ON HABEAS CORPUS.—Price 25 cents.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

A LOS SEÑORES ESPAÑOLES.

SE dan lecciones en Ingles a precios muy módicos.
Address "X. Y. Z.," *Daily Press* Office.
tf 1345 Hongkong, 8th August, 1871.

FOR SALE, by private contract, the Three first-class GODOWNS situate on Inland lot No. 73, opposite the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Fletcher & Co.
For particulars, &c., apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf 534 Hongkong, 29th March, 1871.

ANY communications with our late Branch of Hongkong, or M. V. Lavoisier, are to be directed care of J. Willaume, Esq., Hongkong.
DERODE, DUBOIS & Co.
1m 1398 Hongkong, 16th August, 1871.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS.
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS,
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.
tf 387 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

Houses, Lands, Tenements, &c.

TO LET.

TO LET.

THAT large and productive piece of Ground attached to "PERSEPOLIS," Bonham Road West; has been in cultivation as a Vegetable Garden, with Gardener's quarters, and Water laid on. Apply to
THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
47, Wyndham Street.
1m 1362 Hongkong, 10th August, 1871.

TO LET.

THAT Spacious and Substantial Block of BUILDINGS, situated in the corner of Elgin and Shelley Street, the property of Club Lusitano de Hongkong Limited, comprising a large and elegant Ball Room, Dining, Card and Drawing Rooms, 2 Billiard Rooms, 12 Bed Rooms, Library, Office, Bath Rooms, Stables, Outhouses, &c., with a fine Theatre attached, Gas and Water laid throughout, tastefully furnished with all the necessary appurtenances, including 3 good Billiard Tables, a Concert Piano, Plate, Glass, and Crockery Ware, &c., suitable for a Family Residence, a Hotel, or Club.

For further particulars, apply to
THOS. W. BARRINGTON.
1m 1344 Hongkong, 7th August, 1871.

TO LET.
With possession on the 1st August next.

THE HOUSE, No. 6, on Pedder's Hill; and HOUSE, No. 9, in Seymour Terrace.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 1244 Hongkong, 21st July, 1871.

HOUSES TO LET.

IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at No. 47, *Wyndham Street.*
THOS. W. BARRINGTON.
tf 642 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867

TO LET.
With possession early in April.

THAT very desirable RESIDENCE, Glenealy House, now in the occupation of the Hon. J. Pauncefote.
For particulars, apply to
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 434 Hongkong, 10th March, 1871.

TO LET.

THE Commodious GODOWNS, Business PREMISES and RESIDENCE, formerly occupied by Messrs. Melchers & Co., situated at the junction of Graham and Wellington Streets.

Gas and Water laid on. Possession may be taken in March next. Apply to
T. G. LINSTEAD.
tf 182 Hongkong, 30th January, 1871.

TO BE LET.

THE commodious Offices and Godowns formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co., situated on Marine Lot 11, and fronting the Praya. Possession can be had on 1st April next.
For particulars of rent, &c. Apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf 76 Hongkong, 13th January, 1871.

TO LET.

THREE first-class two story GODOWNS, situate on Inland lot No. 73, opposite Fletcher & Co.'s old premises, at present in occupation of the Military.
Possession can be had early in February.
Apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf 183 Hongkong, 30th January, 1871.

TO LET.
(With possession on 1st January, 1871).

THAT very desirable BUNGALOW, situate at *Pokfoolum*, and known as "BELMONT," at present in the occupation of J. Menke, Esq. Bowling Alley, Coach House, 4-stalled Stable, &c., attached. Water laid on. Apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 2192 Hongkong, 17th December, 1870.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at Wanchi. Apply to
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 41 Hongkong, 9th January, 1871.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at *Wanchai*, from 12 to 30,000 piculs capacity.—Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 1790 Hongkong, 17th September, 1869.

FOR SALE, EX "NEW ARRIVALS."

AN INVOICE of first quality Hoth's RUSSIAN ROPE, consisting of:—
4 stranded ROPE, from 7½-inches downwards.
3 " " " 3¼ " "
BOLT ROPE, " 5½ " "
BATTLINE-STUFF, HOUSE-LINE, MARLINE, HAMBROLINE, 2 and 3 YARN SPUNYARN.

Best English-made White LINES, viz. Hand Lead LINES, Signal HALYARDS, LOG-LINES, Fishing LINES.

PUMP and Rigging LEATHER.

Copper TACKS, Copper Boat NAILS and BURRS.

India Rubber PACKING.

Canvas HOSE.

Brown Tarred SHEATHING FELT.

Peacock's Patent COMPOSITION.

SOFT SOAP, for Engine purposes.

Wire Tube BRUSHES, assorted sizes.
Paint BRUSHES, do.

White Brothers' best Portland CEMENT.

KEROSINE OIL.
At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 1169 Hongkong, 10th July, 1871.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Successor to Rodmond Gibbons & Co.,
Sold Agents for:
Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder, Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Eagle Safety Fuse. [1y 589 April 6

SAIL MAKING.

WILLIAM DOLAN having returned to Hongkong, has resumed his business of Sail Making in all its branches, at his old place in *Duddell Street*, and solicits the patronage of the Public.

He has on hand a fine assortment of 8 and 10 ounce RAVINS DUCK, suitable for Boat Sails or Awnings.
tf 858 Hongkong, 30th April, 1869.

DENTISTRY
BY
V. D. COLLINS, D.D.S.,
No. 7, Arbuthnot Road,
HONGKONG.
tf 1219 Hongkong, 17th July, 1871.

DENT & CO.'S ESTATE.

A FOURTH DIVIDEND of Two per cent. on all Claims against the above Estate admitted by the Trustees, will be paid at their Office, No. 7, Pedder's Hill, on the First Day of August next.
tf 1100 Hongkong, 27th June, 1871.

Intimations.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

THE Annual General MEETING of the above Club, for the purpose of electing officers and passing accounts, &c., will be held at the Hongkong Club House, at 6.15 P.M. TO-DAY, the 1st September.
H. FOSS,
Hon. Secretary.
7d 1453 Hongkong, 26th August, 1871.

INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN Extraordinary General MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 7th proximo, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Offices of the Company, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, for the purpose of considering an offer made to the Company for the sale of the Bienhoa Property (Saigon), and for the purpose of receiving or rejecting the same.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
Secretary.
8d 1482 Hongkong, 28th August, 1871.

THE HONGKONG PIER AND GODOWN COMPANY, (LIMITED).

THE undersigned are prepared to receive until noon on FRIDAY, the 15th proximo, Tenders for the supply of about 130,000 cubic feet of Bilian Wood, or the same quantity of Timber in Manila Hard-wood, Ypil, and other kinds; also for about 73,000 superficial feet of 3 inch Hardwood Planking; and for various other services in connection with the New Pier and Godowns at Spring Gardens.

Plans and Specifications may be seen, and proper forms of Tender obtained, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.
WILSON & SALWAY,
Architects and Civil Engineers.
7, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1871. [21d 1445

CHINA SEA, SAIGON AND STRAITS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Second Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 15th day of September next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Auditors.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
General Agents.
19d 1457 Hongkong, 26th August, 1871.

CHINA SEA, SAIGON AND STRAITS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 2nd to the 15th day of September next, both days included.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
19d 1458 Hongkong, 26th August, 1871.

NOTICE.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

Adjustment of Bonus for the Year 1870.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to hand to the undersigned, before the 31st October next, a List of their Contributions for the year ended 31st December, 1870, in order that the distribution of 20°/. of the nett Profits reserved for Contributors, may be ascertained. Should any Shareholders fail to make the returns above described, their Accounts will be made up in conformity with the Books of the Company.
By order,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
85d 1349 Hongkong, 8th August, 1871.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half-year at the rate of Five per cent. per annum will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on and after the 17th instant.

Dividend Warrants can be obtained from the Secretary at the office of the Company, Club Chambers, on and after THURSDAY, the 17th instant.
By order,
G. N. MINTO,
Secretary.
1m 1393 Hongkong, 15th August, 1871.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND, at the rate of Sixteen per cent. per annum, or $6 per share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held yesterday, will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on and after THURSDAY next, the 20th instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the office of the Company for Warrants.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 1222 Hongkong, 18th July, 1871.

INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that in accordance with the 36th Clause of the Articles of Association of the Company, the Third Call of Twelve Dollars and Fifty cents per share is payable on the 30th *June* current, at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all calls paid *after that day.*
By Order,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
Secretary.
tf 986 Hongkong, 8th June, 1871.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

GEORGE GLASSE,
(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY LONDON, AND 28, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS),
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG AND YOKOHAMA.
SHIPS' MEDICINE-CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REFITTED.
tf 2026 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1867

HUGH PIERCY AUSTIN.

ALL Persons having claims against the above estate are requested to send them in on or before the 1st day of October, 1871, to the undersigned.
J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Colonial Secretary,
Administrator.
tf 816 Hongkong, 11th May, 1871.

Intimations.

THE Undersigned has this day commenced business in this Colony as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT under the style of
DA SILVA & CO.
F. F. DA SILVA.
Grand-floor of Messrs. Sanders & Co.,
Queen's Road.
tf 1483 Hongkong, 1st September, 1871.

FOR ADELAIDE AND SYDNEY.

THE A 1 French Clipper-barque
"OMER & JULIE,"
Capt. Sabatier, will have quick despatch as above.
For Passage only, apply to
GRÜN & Co.
tf 1484 Hongkong, 1st September, 1871.

FOR SALE.

AMONTILLADO, ... per qr. Cask $140.
do. ...per 1 doz. Case $12.
Superior SHERRY,... per qr. Cask $105.
do. do. per 1 doz. Case $9½.
Pale SHERRY, ... per 1 do. $7.
Superior MEDOC, ... per 1 do. $5½.
Superior ST. JULIEN, per 1 do. $9.
Choice PORT, per 1 doz. Case, $9, pints $10.
Hennessy's BRANDY, *, $13, V.O. $11.
Martineau's Do., * $6½, ** $7½, *** $9.
Sparkling MOSELLE $13; pints $14.
G. H. Mumm Co.'s CHAMPAGNE $14, pints $15.
REYNOLDS & Co.
1, Wyndham St., Hongkong. [tf 1488

CONSULADO DE ESPAÑA.

HORAS DE OFICINA.

DE 10 á 12 de la mañana y de 2 á 4 de la tarde. Los Sabados, de 10 á 12 de la mañana.
Wyndham Street, No. 57.

SPANISH CONSULATE.

OFFICE HOURS.

FROM 10 to 12 A.M. and from 2 to 4 P.M. On Saturday, from 10 to 12 A.M.
No. 57, Wyndham Street,
1st September, 1871. [tf 1489

HONGKONG HOTEL.

THIS Hotel is leased from this date by LEE A-FONG, and will remain under the management of Mr. Fras. W. G. von Stockhausen.

The Lessee, who is already known to the public of Hongkong, will exert himself to the utmost of his power to please his patrons, and make them comfortable. He will likewise pay strict attention to any suggestions that Ladies or Gentlemen may offer him, and hopes thereby to be favoured again with the patronage be enjoyed formerly.

N.B.—All receipts will be signed by Mr. F. W. G. von Stockhausen, who likewise will sign all orders for stores of any kind required for the Hotel. The payment for any articles not ordered by him cannot be guaranteed.
tf 1490 Hongkong, 1st September, 1871.

MEATS.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Residents of Hongkong that he will supply Prime Joints of BEEF, VEAL, and MUTTON, on the most reasonable terms. Corned Rounds, Humps, and Tongues always on hand, and will be sent addressed by any of the coast steamers, freight free. Any persons requiring joints will please send their orders by first opportunity, addressed to
L. HUTCHINGS,
tf 1476] *Compradore, Swatow.*

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, of Bank Bills payable at Yokohama, Japan, at three days' sight, in exchange for Mexican Dollars at 7.1.7. at Hongkong, will be received by the undersigned until Noon on MONDAY, the 4th Proximo, to the extent of $50,000.
GEORGE J. PIRKIS,
Commissary for Assistant Controller.
H. M.'s Treasury Office,
Hongkong, 30th August, 1871. [5d 1477

FOR SALE.

THE British Screw Steamship
"CHIEFTAIN,"
late H B.M. Steam Corvette "Mutine," as she now lies, ready for sea, in the port of Yokohama, with Sails, Rigging, Anchors, Chains, Boats, &c.

She is of 882 Tons, Builders' Measurement, and carries two direct acting horizontal Engines of 200 Horse Power.

Also, 5 Steel Rifled Guns, with Ammunition to suit, which can be sold separately, if required, to suit purchasers.

For further particulars, apply to
Messrs. Findlay, Richardson & Co.,
Yokohama,
or,
1m 1478] THE BORNEO CO. LIMITED.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NIUCHUANG LIGHTSHIP.

THE new light vessel "*Niuchuang*," having arrived at her station off the entrance of the River Liau, Yingtzu, Niuchuang, first hoisted her light on the 18th July, 1871.

The light is of the first order, Catopric, shewing a bright white light all round the horizon, elevated 40 feet above the level of the sea, and visible about 11 miles in clear weather.

When the light is lowered for trimming, a ship's lantern will be hoisted until the light is again in position. At the half-interval of time between lowering and hoisting, a blue light will be burned.

The vessel is painted red, and is furnished with a first class foghorn, giving, in foggy weather, a blast every few seconds, which can be heard, in calm weather, about 6 miles.

The bearings of the lightship are as follows:—
Tower Hill ... ... South 18° East.
Ruined Tower... ... ...South 47° East.
Outer Buoy... ... ... North 64° East.
T. G. LUSON,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.
Custom House,
Niuchuang, 20th July, 1871. [1m 1359

Notices to Consignees.

BRITISH SHIP *BURDWAN*, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel, will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
1w 1474 Hongkong, 30th August, 1871.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per M.M. Company's steamer "*CAMBODGE*," are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Cargo before FRIDAY, the 1st September, at noon, or they will be landed and stored at their risk and expense.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
1466 Hongkong, 29th August, 1871.

STEAMSHIP *SEDAN*, FROM HAMBURG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Steamer are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the steamer will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
tf 1420 Hongkong, 22nd August, 1871.

Intimations.

PROSPECTUS.

THE

HONGKONG PIER AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL 300,000 DOLLARS.
IN 3,000 SHARES OF $100 EACH.

Directors,—
WILLIAM LEMANN, Esq., (Messrs. Gilman & Co.), *Chairman.*
HENRY LOWCOCK, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.)
S. D. SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.)
A. MCIVER, Esq., Superintendent of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
CAMILLE BERTRAND, Esq., Principal Agent of the Messageries Mar times.
A. MCG. HEATON, Esq., (Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co.)
GUSTAV VON OVERBECK, Esq.

Bankers,—
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Solicitors,—
MESSRS. CALDWELL AND BRERETON.

Temporary Office.—
No. 7, PEDDER'S HILL.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of supplying to the very large and steadily increasing number of ships which frequent this port the best means of securing prompt dispatch in the discharging and loading of Cargo, and to secure them from the many delays, inconveniences, and risks which attend the present cargo-boat system.

A Landing Pier, alongside of which vessels may safely lie for the above purposes, has long been felt to be urgently required. The changed conditions of the carrying trade, consequent on the opening of the Suez Canal, and the extraordinary increase in the number of steamers which has already ensued, have made this requirement a necessity. The keen competition created by this traffic, and the nature of the traffic itself,—which it cannot be doubted will be further and vastly developed,—impose the utmost rapidity of dispatch on the movements of steamers, and must cause them to gladly avail of the economic accommodation it is proposed to provide.

It is proposed to construct a suitable Pier, partly covered, 1,000 feet long and 50 feet wide, with a *T*-head of adequate length to enable six steamers of large size, besides several smaller vessels, to simultaneously use it. It is to be built out from the Praya at Spring Gardens, from commodious premises having a water frontage of 210 feet, and a depth of 267 feet. Upon this oblong piece of ground (Lots Nos. 29, 29*a*, 30, and 30*a*), a substantial dwelling house, offices, and large godowns are now standing, all well adapted for the carrying on of the business of the Company. In addition to the above, it is proposed to erect on this site six large granite godowns, of an aggregate storage capacity of 15,000 tons, affording, with the storage capacity on the premises, a total of about 22,000 tons. Iron tramways are to be laid along the Pier and across the road, and, passing into the Company's premises through their Praya entrance, to traverse the open portions of their property between the six godowns. Three godowns being built on either side, the ground between them, measuring about 70 feet in width, will be utilized for storage, by being protected from weather, by a corrugated iron roof. The tramways will be provided with iron turntables at certain points, for the more convenient shunting of the trucks plying between ship and godown.

The above large storage capacity will enable the Company to warehouse goods for those who may wish to avail of the accommodation. The Tariff rates will not be above the current ones in this Colony.

The advantages effected by the immediate proximity of safe and excellent storage for Cargo to the Pier, at which it is landed or shipped, are too obvious to call for remark, but it may be observed that not the least important of them would be the prevention of plunder, to which Cargo is subjected in the present system, and which it has hitherto been found almost impossible to suppress.

The economy of time and money to ships, shippers, and consignees will be further apparent when it is stated that the occurrence of heavy rains will not interfere to retard business.

A large steamer, with daily expenses averaging $250, is usually delayed from three to eight or nine days in unloading, and a corresponding or even greater delay is occasioned in loading; whilst by means of a Pier, her entire discharge may be effected in a single day, or at most 36 hours. These representations, based on the working of like undertakings at Singapore and Shanghai, fairly show the advantages yielded by wharfage facilities over the slowness, inconvenience, and expense of the cargo-boat system.

The above mentioned premises at Spring Gardens, which extend from the Praya to the Queen's Road,—to which it is intended their other entrance shall open—with the dwelling house, offices, godowns, and all buildings, &c., upon them, have been purchased upon reasonable and advantageous terms, for the sum of $75,000, and, by securing them, the Company has obtained possession of a most eligible property for the establishment of their undertaking.

The depth of water at low tides at the *T*-head of the proposed Pier will be 25 to 26 feet, and, on either side of the Pier, 22 to 24 feet, amply sufficient for steamers engaged in the China trade, and for all that might run via the Suez Canal.

The original intention of building the Pier of Jarrah Jarrah timber may probably have to be abandoned by the Directors, owing to the great length of time required to procure a sufficient quantity of well seasoned wood of that description from Western Australia, while an iron screw pile Pier would be too expensive, and, also, take too long time to complete. The Directors therefore contemplate, under professional advice, to have the Pier built either of Bilian wood, said to be equal in every respect to Jarrah Jarrah timber, and procurable, in unlimited quantities from Sarawak, or of the best description of Manila hard wood, which, by a simple and not expensive process of subjecting the same to the influence of creosote at a high temperature, can be effectually protected against the ravages of the sea worm as well as against rot; the expense of the Pier, as well as the time of its construction, will thereby be materially reduced, which latter it is estimated will not exceed nine months at most.

The cost of constructing the work, based upon careful calculations by Messrs. WILSON & SALWAY, will be about $100,000, or $30,000 less than a Pier of Jarrah Jarrah timber; the tramways, trucks, cranes, turntables, etc., will cause a further expenditure of about $25,000. These amounts, with the purchase of the premises, erection of additional godowns, large corrugated iron roof over the central platform, iron screw pile moorings for vessels, etc., etc., will absorb about $270,000 of the Company's Capital, leaving a balance of $30,000 to meet unforeseen outlays, preliminary and other expenses, and as a reserve in establishing the Company.

It is proposed that the Capital shall be raised by a call of $25 on allotment of shares, and the remaining $75 per share, by three instalments of $25 each, payable as follows: the second call on 1st November next, the third call on 1st January next, and the fourth call on 1st March next.

The Directors have the satisfaction to announce that their application to the Government, requesting that the necessary powers for carrying out the objects of the Company may be conferred upon them by a Public Ordinance, has been favorably received, and that the Ordinance is already in course of preparation.

The Company will start on no problematical amount of business. The majority of the agents of the principal steamship lines, and a large number of merchants to whom steamers are regularly consigned here, have expressed their readiness to support the Company, and will be glad to early avail of the manifold advantages it offers them. Fifteen per cent. of the annual tonnage of foreign sailing vessels may safely be counted on as contributory to the Company's business, and of the steam tonnage fully 20% may be relied on.

The soundness and profit of the Company's business have been calculated on the Harbour Master's Returns for the years 1869 and 1870. These Returns being made out annually, the steam entries and clearances for the past seven months are not to be obtained with precision, but the opinion entertained at the Harbour Master's Office by those whose special duty consists in recording the movements of vessels, is that the steam tonnage has increased 100% on that of the corresponding period of 1870, and that this result is almost entirely attributable to the effects of the Suez Canal.

Taking the above estimates as to the probable amount of business likely to accrue to the Company, and the Tariff rates at present in force at Shanghai and Singapore as a guide, it may be assumed that the nett carnings of the Company will not be less than 25 per cent. per annum.

It is impossible to foresee to what extent, or at what rate, the increase in steam tonnage will continue; that its growth will be rapidly progressive cannot be questioned. In that increase the need for quick dispatch is rendered of yet more imperative necessity, and must ensure to the proposed Company a corresponding and certain increase of vastly remunerative business.

The Company having been Registered under the Companies' Ordinance, 1865, and a large number of shares privately subscribed for, the Directors are prepared to receive applications for remaining shares not yet disposed of until the 31st day of August next.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

Hongkong, 1871.

To the Directors of the
HONGKONG PIER AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN, I hereby request that you will allot to............Shares in the above Company, and......agree to accept such Shares or any less number you may allot to......and......agree to pay the first Call of Dollars Twenty-five per Share, ten days after allotment, and all subsequent Calls, and to subscribe the Articles of Association, whenever required to do so.

Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

Blank forms of Application for Shares may be had at the Temporary office of the Company, No. 7, Pedder's Hill. [1442

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1870. Price $10.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1871.

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Thursday morning at 10.05, and the last messengers left the office at 10.25.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 1st, 1871.

THE community may be congratulated that at last some definite steps have been taken to bring about a thorough reform in the Police Service of this Colony. The length of time this matter has been spoken of made it almost appear that it would end in nothing more than mere talk, and that it was utterly hopeless to look for any practical results. Matters, however, have gone too far for even the most long suffering public; and steps have been taken which will doubtless lead to a thorough investigation of this subject.

It is startling to find how the local Government treated the application made by the Hon. MR. EYRIS, as far back as November last, to move in the Legislative Council for a commission to be appointed to enquire into the Police. He was told that a report on the subject had been sent to Downing Street, and that nothing could be done until the reply from the Colonial Office had been received. And may it be asked when that reply was received, and why MR. EYRIS on its receipt was not permitted to bring forward his motion? Ten or eleven months form a tolerably long period for communicating with the Colonial Office about a matter of pressing local importance; and if the plan of action which was adopted is to become a precedent, it will be possible to silence the non-official members of the Council upon any measure which they may wish to propose. As soon as any question begins to attract attention, the Hongkong Government will communicate with the Colonial Office; and then the affair will be shelved until a reply has been received from head-quarters. We are familiar with this kind of proceeding among the Chinese, but it is something new to find the "reference to Pekin" principle being adopted in an English Colony.

It is needless to go through a recapitulation of the old grievances connected with the Force. That it is completely disorganised is admitted by the Captain Superintendent himself, and there is no doubt, in any quarter that a thorough and above all a public investigation is required. The meeting of Justices acted wisely in not taking up as a ground for their action the two recent occurrences which have so startlingly called attention to the defective state of affairs, namely, the street riot and the sad attack upon MR. TOMLIN. No doubt both these incidents are sufficient to cause grave apprehension in the public mind, but it would be an error to narrow the question to two individual matters,—however grave they may be—as this would probably leave an opening on the part of the Government to attribute the whole action merely to a sudden feeling of panic with regard to a crime, which, however lamentable, might occur anywhere. This is not the case which the community, represented by the Justices of the Peace, desire to bring respectfully to the cognisance of the authorities. They wish to call attention to a matter of far graver import, of much longer standing, and which is admitted on all sides to be of the most urgent nature. The Captain Superintendent has himself declared that the Police Force is utterly disorganised. His frankness is to be commended, though it can hardly be taken as exonerating him from his responsibility. When the captain of a ship gets his vessel on a rock, he very soon holloas out that he is in difficulties, and is delighted to get any assistance that it may be possible to procure. But a Court of Enquiry still asks how far he is open to censure for the accident. MR. DEANE is probably not to blame for anything more definite than having accepted an office for which he was not qualified. We do not think it is an exaggeration to say that the whole of the disorganisation in the Police Force can be traced to its not being placed under a competent head—a man of sufficient weight and influence from his technical knowledge of his duties, to crush out any unreasonable interference from whatever quarter it might come, and of sufficient experience and skill to take the Service thoroughly in hand and work out the necessary reforms. It is well known that it was the fault of SIR RICHARD MACDONNELL to interfere in every department; and it would be easy to give instances where he has interfered very unwarrantably with the Police. Now, a Police Service can never be efficient unless it is under the complete control of one man, any more than a regiment can be efficient if the officer in command has not full control. "Don't touch the reins when another is driving," is a very good adage, and applies to Police matters as well as to most others. An efficient and experienced head of Police would be able to put down any unreasonable interference of this kind. The authority which would attach to his opinion, as that of a man experienced in the special duties would be such that if matters were even brought to the point of his throwing up his office on account of being unduly interfered with, he would command such a hearing at the Colonial Office, as very few Colonial Governors would care to face. With an inexperienced man this cannot be the case; and a person who is unable to hold his position by the weight derived from technical knowledge cannot hope anywhere to maintain that complete control which is the first essential of anything worthy of the name of discipline in a Police Force. This is the point at which all our difficulties have arisen. SIR RICHARD MACDONNELL with MR. DEANE as Captain Superintendent, was able to mix up in police matters almost as much as he liked. While he was here the seeds of disorganisation were thus sown, and as soon as he left their ungrateful fruit came to the surface. Many of the measures he adopted were contrary to all principles of police government, such as his reliance upon private detectives and upon gambling house spies, instead of organising a proper detective service, and his countenancing the double system of jurisdiction under the District Watchman and Registrar-General system. But his powerful position combined with no ordinary talent enabled him to keep matters in something like order, while he was here, unfortunately, however, with the certainty of utter disorganisation and confusion as soon as he left.

This is the real cause of the disorganisation of the Police Force, and this is the matter which most urgently requires to be remedied. The present unsatisfactory state of affairs could never have arisen under a properly qualified and experienced head of Police; because it would have been almost as hazardous for a GOVERNOR, LIEUT.-GOVERNOR, or COLONIAL-SECRETARY to oppose a man so qualified as LORD GRANVILLE, when speaking on the question of Colonial Justices, pointed out it would be for a Governor of a Colony to take upon himself to oppose a Judge in the performance of his judicial functions, or to suspend him except for the gravest reasons.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

31st August.

BEFORE C. MAY, ESQ.

NO PASSES.

Wong-chong-chune, a servant, Mak-a-wing, a hawker, Wan-kang-chai, a fishmonger and Tsung-a-poi, a coolie, were each fined 10 cents, or six hours imprisonment, for being out last evening without passes. All paid but the fishmonger, who preferred going to gaol.

FIGHTING.

Wong-a-kum, Koo-a-ying, Lum-a-chou, and Lum-a-foo, all milkmen, were charged with fighting and creating a disturbance in Ship Street. The fighting it appears came about from the last three defendant's cows passing first defendant's door, where he had a cow tied up. The other cows set upon first defendant's cow, and because he told the last three defendants to take their cows away, the last three defendants set upon first defendant, causing a great uproar—cows and men all fighting. First defendant was discharged, the other three defendants were fined 50 cents each.

A REAL NUISANCE.

Mons. Charles de la Porert charged a chair coolie, named Lew-a-see, with obstructing the doorway of the Hotel d'Europe. Complainant stated last evening he was leaving the Hotel. he had a chair waiting at the door, but when he made his appearance, the defendant, with a great number more chairs, rushed at the doorway, making it impossible to get out. Complainant stated that this was a constant occurrence.

Defendant was fined $1, or the choice of two days' imprisonment, he preferred the former.

AGGRAVATING.

Mr. E. Ross, overseer of the water works, was summoned by his cook, Lee-a-wui, and fined 50 cents, for striking him.

STEALING UMBRELLAS.

Foon-a-shing, a carpenter, was sent to gaol for three months, for stealing an umbrella from one Yee-koong-cheong, overseer to a new building near the Ko-sing Theatre.

LOSS OF THE "LOUDOUN CASTLE."

We are glad to record that the captain, second mate and nine hands belonging to the above vessel, who were left among the savages of Formosa, have safely got away, and arrived at Takoa, after effecting their escape in a bold and ingenious manner. As will be recollected, the savages had demanded $1000 ransom for each man, and as may be easily imagined the position of the unfortunate shipwrecked crew was by no means pleasant while steps were being taken to effect their rescue. It appears that Mr. P. Warren, H.B.M. Vice Consul at Takoa, upon being informed of the catastrophe by the crew of the boat which arrived there in charge of the mate, at once took energetic measures, and despatched two Chinese couriers in search of the captives. They were fortunate enough to light upon the party, and the captain, as already mentioned, was released in this manner, the second mate and eight men being held as hostages for the ransom. After the Captain had left, the men were very badly treated, being supplied with no food except rotten fish and rice, and having no other place to sleep but on the ground of a mud hut, in which they were kept closely under guard during the night, being however allowed their liberty during the day. They subsisted mainly upon what fruit they could lay hands upon, chiefly guavas, the wretched diet above mentioned being quite insufficient to sustain life. The natives are described as in appearance the same as a very low caste of Chinese, wearing only a girdle, and carrying knives, bows, arrows spears, and other paraphernalia commonly found among almost savage tribes. They seem to have some kind of civilisation, but of a very low description, there being a species of school at the settlement of huts, at which the shipwrecked men were kept, but of the amount of learning inculcated our informant cannot speak with any definiteness. They were an independent tribe, having their own chief and acknowledging no other jurisdiction whatever. The Chief is described as a tall, muscular, ominous looking individual, whose ungainly appearance was increased by his having one leg shrivelled from some peculiar disease. He possesses four wives, and appears to be regarded with great deference by his adherents. The settlement in question was about four miles inland from where the ship was wrecked.

The men stayed in the manner described for a fortnight, and owed their escape to the fact that the steward, who had saved some rhubarb from the wreck, was looked upon by the chief as a great doctor, and forced to administer the drug to a large number of inhabitants. He had fortunately administered a good dose of this useful family medicine with the happiest effect to the chief, who upon this appointed him official doctor to the village. During his professional visits he was able to get a great deal of information as to the routes, and what was of immediate importance to the captives, a considerable quantity of fowls, and other fresh food, a large portion of which, however, was levied as a species of local due by the chief—the remnants, however, falling to the share of the Europeans. During one of his journeys the steward was fortunate enough to catch sight of the Chinese couriers sent by the Consul, and arranged with them to meet them at a given spot, and a plan was hit upon for the whole of the crew to effect their escape. The matter being concerted, they left in parties of threes the next morning, after their savoury breakfast of fish and rice. This did not at first excite any suspicion, as they were in the habit of going out in this manner to procure fruit. The steward was one of the last, and unfortunately manifested some anxiety to invest himself in a favourite coat. With the cunning peculiar to semi-savage tribes, the chief at once suspected something was wrong, and seized the unfortunate steward, giving the hue and cry after the others, who, however having a half hour's start, made good their retreat to the junks waiting for them. Meanwhile the steward was detained by the chief; but one of the patients, another chief, begged him to come and administer a dose of rhubarb to his father, who, he thought, was dying. This, he was permitted to do, an understanding, however, being come to that the second chief was to keep the steward until his original captor sent an escort of twenty men to bring him back. In due time the escort arrived, and the steward was roughly handled with bamboos, a few dollars which he had being taken from him. He was then put outside the door of a hut, and preparations were made to start. The chief with the sick father made signs to him to come to the other side of the house, and while he was there he smuggled him under a bed, covered him up with bushes, and raised a hue and cry that he had made his escape. The guard all rushed in pursuit, and of cause did not find their prey. The steward was kept for three or four days, and was then taken down to the Consul, chiefly, it is thought, in the hopes of getting a reward. The affair seems likely to result in a war between the two tribes, the chief who first captured the steward holding the one to whom he was delivered responsible for him.

With regard to the shipwreck, we have been supplied with the following details. The vessel left Sharp Peak on Sunday morning, July 16th, for Manila and Singapore, all went well till the 23rd, when a light breeze sprang up S. by E., and the ship was on the port tack, the wind gradually increasing and hauling more Easterly, until at about 1.30 p.m. all awning and light sails had to be taken in. The ship was then heading about S., and the weather looking very threatening to the Eastward. From that time up to 8 p.m. all the sails, except lower main-topsails, were taken in—the gale increasing and hauling Westerly, the ship heading North. About that time an attempt was made to wero ship, but it was unsuccessful. About midday, they braced up again, and kept on to the wind. At 8 p.m. the lower main-topsail blew away, and the ship lay from that time to midnight with no sail on, and at that time there was a sudden gust which shifted the ballast, and threw her on her beam ends. About half-past twelve the mainmast was cut away, and it carried away the fore and mizen topmast, and gear with it, when the ship righted to some extent, and all were sent below to trim the ballast, and they were trimming all the time with the exception of setting a spanker and jib to the moment they got ashore. The finding of the Naval Court at Takoa is annexed. We are informed that the second mate stated in his evidence that, in his opinion, there was a fair chance that had they anchored, as they could, in twenty fathoms, half-a-mile from the shore, it would have been possible to rig a jury mast, the wind being off the shore in the night all the time they were there. The Court, however, reprimanded him for having resisted the captain in knocking the shackle out, which he considered incurred the danger of letting the ship go broadside on to the land, and in all probability turning bottom up, as the shore was steep. It appears, however, that the captain took the advice, and desisted from knocking the shackle out, though he was at the same time ill-advised enough to use such threatening language as to call forth a reprimand from the Court. It is be regretted under the circumstances that the details of the proceedings at the court cannot be published; but it is understood there is a probability of further investigation taking place. The whole of the men who were captured on the inland came away with merely the clothes they were standing in, as any attempt to take others would have excited suspicion.

FINDING.

The Court after a prolonged enquiry, and after having heard the evidence of the master, chief mate, second mate, and twelve of the crew, has arrived at the following decision:—

The Court unanimously acquits James Thyne, the master of the *Loudoun Castle*, of all blame in the matter of the loss and abandonment of his vessel, and in returning to him his certificate, considers that in point of navigation he did everything under the circumstances that could be expected of a master who had had seven years experience of the China Seas.

The loss of the vessel is, in the opinion of the Court, to be attributed to the shifting of the ballast, which necessitated the cutting away of the mainmast, after which, the ship became unmanageable. No blame can attach to the master on account of the shifting of the ballast, as it had been secured as well as possible after leaving Sharp Peak; but the Court considers it a highly reprehensible custom for ships in ballast to leave port without the ballast properly secured by shifting boards.

With reference to the aspersions thrown upon the Captain's character, by the second mate and others of the crew, the Court considers that, as regard his treatment of the crew, the master showed considerable want of judgment. There was no mutinous combination or refusal of duty, and nothing in short to justify him in going about the decks, with a loaded revolver, or in threatening to make use of one.

But the Court cannot too severely censure John McCleverty Legall, the second mate, for having at a time when the ship was in great peril, made use, in the presence of most of the crew, of insolent and insubordinate language to the master, and for having, in giving evidence before this Court, implied false accusations against the master.

In returning Alexander Duncan, chief mate, his certificate, the Court compliments him on the decision and good judgment he displayed in bringing the twelve men in the boat under his charge safely to the port of Takow.

ARCHER R. HEWLETT,
H.B.M. Acting Consul, President.
JOHN HOPE,
Lieut. and Comr. H.M. Gunboat "Opossum."
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR,
British Merchant.
WALTER BURGESS,
Master, British Barque "Gleam."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

AUGUST 31ST, EVENING.

There has not been much change in the position of the drug market, Patna is quoted at $562½ to $565, nominal cash price for ready cargo; Benares, $632½ to $635; Patna on time, 8th sales to arrive, $655 to $656¼, sellers. Malwa, $655 cash, $660 on credit.

SEPTEMBER 1ST, MORNING.

No change at present in the drug market.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight, —
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/3½ to 4/3¾
Credits, at 6 months' sight...... 4/4 to 4/4¼
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight.............................. 4/4¼ to 4/4¼
Bank Bills on demand, ... 4/2¼

ON NEW YORK.—
Private, 5 months' sight........ —

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 222
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 221½

ON SHANGHAI.
Bank, 3 days' sight,............................72¼
Bank, 15 days' sight.............................72¼
Private, 30 days' sight.........................72¾

SALES ON AUGUST 31ST, 1871.

As reported by Chinese.

White Wax, 1 piece, at $93.00, by Yee-shun to Hongkong merchant.

White Wax, 1 piece, at $92.00, by Yee-shun to Hongkong merchant.

Siam Rice, 500 piculs, at $2.10, by Parsee merchant to Hongkong merchant.

Grey Shirtings, 6-4lbs., 1,000 pieces, at $2.45, by foreign merchant to Hongkong merchant.

Quicksilver, 200 flasks, at $95.00, by foreign merchant to Hongkong merchant.

Bombay Cotton, 81 bales, at $16.00, by Parsee merchant to Kwong-hong.

Calcutta Cotton, 480 bales, at $14.70, by Parsee merchant to Tai-hing.

Bombay Cotton, 24 bales, at $14.75, by Parsee merchant to Man-hing.

White Sugar, 1st quality, 200 bales, at Tls. 6.0.0., by Hop-tai-wo to Hongkong merchant.

White Wax, 2 pieces, at $92.00, by Hop-tai-wo to Hongkong merchant.

T-Cloth, 7lbs., 1,000 pieces, at $2.10, by foreign merchant to Hongkong merchant.

NEWS FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE LAST CHINA BLUE BOOK.

(*Daily Press, August 25th.*)

IT is impossible not to feel that the Home Government have acted unfairly towards the public in withholding from them for so long a time the information connected with affairs in China, given in the Blue Book which arrived by the last mail, and from which we have extracted some of the more important documents. Of course, the Government is at perfect liberty to keep back diplomatic correspondence as long as it is necessary for State purposes to do so; and therefore, in respect to the more confidential communications made by SIR RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, we have no absolute right to complain that they were not made public, although so far as can be seen, very little harm could have resulted from that course. These despatches reveal no state secrets. They are indeed all of them of much the same character as those which we have already published, that is to say, merely arguments and disquisitions based upon facts of a very general nature. If at a time when the Home public and the merchants in China were most anxious to ascertain to some extent what the views of the Minister were, these documents had been published, it must be confessed it is really difficult to see what harm could have resulted. But still, as the Government have the full right to judge of this themselves, we cannot quarrel with them in the course they have adopted with respect to this portion of the documents in the Blue Book just issued.

But the matter stands very differently with regard to another portion; that is, the memorials and other communications which were made between the Chambers of Commerce and mercantile community in China and the Minister at Pekin, together with such documents as were direct and specific comments upon them. Almost the first document of importance in the voluminous book which has just been published is—will it be believed?—the memorial from the Shanghai Chamber, published in the China papers as far as back as 1867—four years ago—and now for the first time given to the public at home. The Hongkong memorial, which were published here shortly after,—the various private memorials and other documents of the same class, are also now submitted to Parliament and the public at home for the first time; while the communities in China are only now placed in possession of the answers made to representations forwarded to the Home Government in 1867 and 1868. To such information as was contained in these documents, as well as in the specific answers from the Consul at Shanghai and the Minister at Pekin, the public at Home were fully entitled, and what is immediately to the point, they were distinctly led to believe that such information would be afforded them by the reply given to the application for the papers which was made in Parliament. The manner, therefore, in which it now appears this information has been kept back, can be regarded as little less than disgraceful. After the *exposé* which was made regarding MR. GLADSTONE'S action concerning the Admiralty dispute in the SIR SPENCER ROBINSON affair, it is almost complimentary language only to say that the Government have not acted in good faith in this matter. The Home papers used a very much shorter and more expressive word; but let the public judge for themselves. Over three years ago the Government was asked for information in Parliament concerning the China question. The answer of the Under-Secretary of State was that certain memorials had been forwarded by the Chambers of Commerce, but that as they had already been published (that is, in the China papers) it was unnecessary to have them printed. Some six months or so afterwards a second application was made for these papers, and they were again promised, when the Government distinctly said they would give the papers, but published only a mere fragment of the Shanghai memorial, and one or two extracts from other documents. Thus we find that these papers were promised, but nevertheless withheld; and only now after the Convention has been abandoned, is Parliament allowed to have the information without which it was impossible to form any conception of the true merits of the question, although they were distinctly led to believe on two separate occasions that they were being placed in possession of it. This may be very deep statecraft, but it is a little out of the ordinary course in the present day; and we cannot but believe it will be so regarded by the public at home, especially as the course which affairs connected with this matter have taken shows clearly that had not the merchants at home brought pressure to bear upon the Government, the facts connected with the revision would have been hushed up, and SIR RUTHERFORD'S defective Convention palmed off upon the nation.

CHINESE RUMOURS.

(*Daily Press, August 26th.*)

THE facility with which the Chinese are induced to believe in the absurd rumours which are from time to time circulated among them, with a view to getting up political disturbances, forms one of the many curious illustrations of the inconsistency of their characters so far as they can be understood by Europeans. If there are any people who, it would be natural to conclude, are shrewd and accurate in their observations, and whom those acquainted with them would be disposed to set down as the least likely to be deceived, those people are the Chinese. In business matters and the affairs of every day life it is impossible to find any men who are less to be led away by false statements. Yet in China, rumours which to the ordinary foreign mind are on the surface of them absurd, are spread about, and we find a large number of well informed natives thoroughly prepared to give them complete credence. In some cases no doubt the Chinese will effect to attach an importance to such matters which in reality they do not attribute to them. But in other cases, it is impossible not to believe that they are really influenced by the reports. An explanation of this fact readily presents itself in the case of rumours merely appealing to superstition. The moment the mind allows itself to be overcome by the imagination, there is no limit to the extent to which it will become subjugated. In questions, therefore, of pure belief, the highest intellects are as apt to err as the lowest. The matters are beyond the tests of human knowledge and experience, and consequently the greatest shrewdness and the highest intellectual culture can avail little in their consideration. If, therefore, we found that the Chinese were led astray merely by appeals to their superstition, we should have but little to wonder at. They would be influenced only, as we have repeatedly before found men and nations of the highest attainments influenced; and however much we might regret the circumstance, it would still not be one to call forth any very great surprise. But, as has been shown by the recent excitement concerning the *Shan-sin-fen*, the natives are often as strongly affected by rumours which do not appeal to their superstition as by those which do so. In this special case, the story was simply a plain matter of fact, which it might be thought would be soon submitted to such practical tests that its truth or falsity would speedily become apparent. It was said that attempts were being made to distribute magic medicines; and straightway we find an excitement induced which went even so far that the unlucky vendors of sweetmeats in the streets were set upon by the mobs, and many were executed on the charge of distributing the medicine. Making all due allowance for the existence of a number of unscrupulous rascals who simply availed themselves of the excitement, which they had aided in getting up, for the purposes of violence or robbery, there can still be no question that a large number believed in the rumours; although the evidence of their having any truth in them was of the slenderest foundation. Something was shown and called the *Shin-shan-fen*; but, beyond this, there was absolutely no proof. The sight of the supposed pills seems, however, to have so affected imagination of both people and mandarins that they could not stop to enquire whether they were harmful or how they came into the possession of the men accused. They judged in a way only too common among those who are unadvanced in scientific knowledge and in a critical acquaintance with the rules of evidence, that is, on an exaggerated application of the maxim that "witnesses may lie, but circumstances cannot." The conclusion come to was similar to that arrived at concerning St. Paul at Melita when, the viper settling on his hand, the barbarians said "no doubt this man is a murderer," but when they saw that no harm came to him, "they changed their minds, and said that he was a god." This example is given by a great authority to show that circumstances may lie as well as witnesses; but unfortunately this is seldom recognised by half civilized, and is often overlooked by half educated people. In the facility with which they believe in such stories as the *Shin-shan-fen* rumours, the Chinese give but another illustration of their well-known tendency to seize abstract principles with astonishing astuteness, but to fail to perceive at what points exceptions arise to them. Evidence addressed to the senses is the best evidence that can be given, but it is still open to gross abuse. On this account, it has been a fruitful theme for the satirist. An illustration is given of this in Shakespeare's making Jack Cade's nobility rest on the foundation that Jack Cade, having asserted that the eldest son of EDMUND MORTIMER, Earl of March "was a beggar woman, stolen away," became a bricklayer when he came of age and was his father; and one of the rioters confirms this story by saying: "Sir, he made a chimney in my father's house, and the *bricks* are alive at this day to testify it; therefore deny it not." In the same way, the unlucky men charged with distributing *Shin-shan-fen*, and into whose clothes the so-called medicine was probably introduced by their accusers, were convicted on the statement: "There are the magic pills and powders to testify it;" though, despite their magic, an investigation would have shown that the pills were rice balls and the powders sugar candy. It is perhaps rather humiliating to reflect that, upon no better evidence, our sage authorities were induced to submit the *Shin-shan-fen* to official analysis, and to publish a notification declaring how they had been gulled.

THE CHINESE DESPATCH.

(*Communicated.*)

The Chinese despatch has at last been published in full. This document, which has caused so much excitement, partly on account of the secrecy and mystery with which it was surrounded, is now before the public; and the first question which arises is whether it is purely a Chinese production. Has this document been framed by the Chinese without the aid of Europeans, and is it directed only to paralyse the Catholic Missions?—or is it possibly designed to reduce to nothing the *prestige* of France in China, by depriving her of the protectorate of the Catholic Missions in this country?

With regard to the first question, the despatch is too ably written, and is too much in European, as opposed to Chinese style, to justify the conclusion that it is of purely Chinese origin. Some years ago a document was circulated in China containing a suggestion framed in certain articles which were very similar to those made in the Chinese despatch. Even at that time, it was asserted that the suggestions were designed to regulate the Catholic Missions in China. After a great deal of discussion as to the birthplace of such an extraordinary document, it came out and was openly confessed that it had its brith in one of the Foreign Legations in Pekin. This was eight years ago. With regard to the present despatch, it has been remarked that it has been sent to all the Representatives at the Foreign Legations, while until now, despatches concerning Catholic Missions have been forwarded only to the French Minister. Others have remarked also that to the best of their knowledge the Chinese Minister either had some conversation with Mr. Wade about the despatch while it was being prepared, or that the draft being read to the English Chargé d'Affaires and found incomplete, the Chinese at his suggestion added to it the facts which they thought most likely to confirm their statements. We give this merely as a report, not pretending in any way to know what is going on in the diplomatic circle of the Ministers at Pekin, especially when the talents of our Diplomatists become united with the astuteness of the Chinese. Who, for instance, can tell why it is that Mr. Wade's telegrams always arrive after those of all the other Ministers; or who would have the temerity to attempt to solve the problem? What, however, can be asserted as certain is that the Ministers of the different Powers do not agree in their religious and political views, and that the Chinese Government is thoroughly aware of the fact, and to their knowledge of the jealousies subsisting among the Ministers of the Foreign Powers, we attribute in a great measure the bold conception of the attack of the 21st June, 1870. Nor were the Chinese in any way mistaken in their surmises. We saw a Consul writing in favour of the murderers; a Minister going to his country seat to breathe the fresh air; and the other Representatives, with the exception of the English and the Belgian, contenting themselves with the feeblest protest against one of the most horrible and barbarous acts related in history. The Chinese know perfectly well that Russia has no Missionaries in the interior, and that she is persecuting the Catholics; that Prussia, who has just triumphed over Catholic France in Europe, will not be greatly distressed to see Catholic Missionaries fettered and constrained in their work; that England and America will not be sorry to see the Catholic Missionaries reduced to the same footing as that occupied by the Protestant Missionaries in China. The Chinese Government knowing all this, very humbly ask the assistance of the Foreign Powers—*not for the sake of the Chinese, but for that of the foreign merchants and other residents* whom the Chinese Government, overflowing with tenderness and anxiety, fears it may not be able to protect if the Foreign Powers do not help them to put down the disturbances arising from the presence of the Catholic Missionaries.

But, after all, is the Chinese despatch only directed against Catholic Missionaries? Earl Granville did not hesitate for a moment to express his solemn belief that it was only aimed against of them; but the weight of this assurance is somewhat lessened by the fact that he also asserted that the Tientsin Massacre was directed purely against the Catholics, notwithstanding that all the Consuls, the Protestant Missionaries, and almost all other foreigners in China had expressed their opinion that the plot was directed against foreigners generally, and in face of the fact that the first attack was made on the French Consulate, and that the French officials and merchants were murdered before the mob attacked the Cathedral and the convent, and that they spared the house of Mr. Sadri, who has always been connected with the religious establishments, solely because he was not French. Further, the excuse made for killing three Russians was that the Chinese believed they were French, and this combined with the fact that they spared two others on discovering they did not belong to that nationality, clearly proves that the attack was directed against the French, and that they murdered the Priests and Sisters not because they were Catholics, but because they were French. Even Mr. Wade, the "enfant gaté" of Earl Granville, notwithstanding all his Chinese proclivities, declared in one of the despatches that after having carefully weighed all the opinions concerning the Tientsin Massacre, he had come to the conclusion that the truest view was that the plot was against the French, and that the matter of kidnapping was only taken up in order to incite the hatred of the Chinese mob against them. Yet after all this, Earl Granville roundly asserts that the Tientsin Massacre was plotted merely against the Catholic Missionaries. But what weight can we attach to the opinion of a Minister who publicly blamed one of the best English officials in China for thinking that a gunboat would be necessary at Tientsin?

We do not wonder at Lord Granville asserting that the Chinese despatch only concerned the Catholic Missionaries, but we are at a loss to understand the satisfaction expressed by Mr. H. Matheson and the heads of the different Societies for the propagation of the Christian faith, at the Protestant Missiornaries not being concerned in the Chinese despatch. A perusal of the article in the despatch concerning Christian woman, female education, and preaching against Confucius, is sufficient to convince any one that the document is perhaps more calculated to damage Protestant than the Catholic Missions. There is no doubt that the Protestant Missionaries are more violent in their denunciations of Confucius than are the Catholics; and with regard to female education, there is a great difference in the systems adopted by the one and the order. Dr. Williams, in his Middle Kingdom, in speaking of the Catholic Missionaries, accused them of not teaching the Chinese females to take up their right position in Society, and of accepting as Christians men who still believed in some of the Pagan doctrines of China. The Catholic Missionaries in the interior make it a strict rule to separate the Chinese women from the view of the men, in the churches, while the Protestant Missionaries are not so scrupulous. The Catholics never allow any female to be taught by a man, while the Protestants have male teachers for the women, and the Catholics have long held it to be one of the greatest errors which Protestant Missionaries commit, to endeavour to induce the Chinese females to adopt the English mode of speaking with men, shaking hands and other like customs.

Supposing that the Chinese despatch is aimed at both Catholic and Protestant Missionaries, is it aimed against Missionaries only? It may be safely said that it is the second act of the plot which directed the Tientsin Massacre. France is too powerful in China, and too firm in insisting that the treaty rights shall be respected. In an article by Mr. Robertson, which appeared some months ago in the *Westminster Review*, it was rightly asserted: "The protection of Roman Catholic Missions is the central and almost the sole object of French policy in China." There is no doubt that the Protectorate of the Catholic Missions gives France a very great deal of influence in China. When we consider that the only Europeans living in the interior are the Catholic Missionaries, that they number upwards of 300 self-sacrificing men of education, scattered in every part of China, and familiar with Chinese usages, with 21 bishops at their head, connected by the most powerful organisation; when we consider that all these men are French subjects with regard to the exercise of their rights, we can readily imagine the grounds of the uneasiness felt by the Chinese at the power of France in China. The Chinese Government knows only too well that if it deals France a blow the other nations will be well pleased. The *Westminster Review* expressed too clearly its opinion, and the other newspapers echoed the strain. Mr. Robertson says: "The pretentions of France in China are so baseless that nothing, but its unscrupulous intermeddling, gives it an excuse for the position it arrogates to itself." Earl Granville refers all the troubl s which happen in China to France's insisting on some privileges which she obtained with reference to the Missions. Russia desires to be the Supreme Ruler in the East, and will not be sorry to see France bereft of her 300 subjects in the interior of China, who according to the Chinese despatch are to be considered as subjects of China. The more the action of the Catholic Missionaries is restrained, the less becomes the influence of France in China, which subsists only by virtue of her protectorate over the Missions. Spain and Italy would be glad to see France humiliated, in the hope of having their turn in the protectorate. The Chinese know all this, and they invite the Foreign Powers to help them in checking the zeal of the French Missionaries, pointing afar off to the humilation which this will involve to France. France signed the treaty, and not the Missionaries. The latter could easily obtain other protectors, but France, if the privileges of the Missionaries be lost, is lost for ever in China. It is impossible to suppose that the indifferent and atheist Chinese can be offended at the preaching of Christian doctrines. They are afraid and suspicious of the Missionaries because they suppose them to be emissaries of the European Powers, and to be preparing the way to the *possession* of China by the Europeans. Against them therefore they direct every attack, knowing that the Missionaries are the poineers of commerce, knowing, that after them come the merchants with troops to protect their trade, and that the best way of checking the European advance into China is to reduce the sphere of the Missionaries, and if possible to make them withdraw to the coast. Chinese are extremely shrewd, and usually commence a long way off, only coming to the point by very tortuous steps. Now it would be too direct a method for them to ask that the Catholic Missionaries should leave the interior, and come to the coasts, and they, therefore being by suggesting that the European women should be removed, and that the Missionaries, if they transgress the laws of the Empire, be sent home. This is a beginning. It will not be difficult to the Chinese to find some instance to adduce against the Missionaries of breach of the famous articles, and to use this as a pretext for removing them from the interior. This accomplished, the way to the interior will also be barred to the Protestant Missionaries. The Chinese despatch will then take another form, and confound the words missionary and merchant. "We have excluded the Missionaries," the Chinese will say, "who have been for 300 years in the interior of China, and who had special privileges and rights, and what pretension, then, have the merchants, who have never been allowed to settle in the interior?"

What steps will the European Powers take with reference to the Chinese despatch? We confess we were bewildered on hearing that the Ministers at Pekin had accepted it and forwarded it to Europe. We looked for a little more common sense on their part, and would have expected them to send it back as a mass of Chinese hypocrisy. The course, however, to be adopted now, is obvious to those who have eyes to see. It will be the worst policy to let the Chinese suppose that when a nation has received a reverse it will allow them to break treaties. It is a question which concerns all European nations, which have treaties with China, whether it is good policy to give up to the Chinese what it

cost us so much to obtain from them. It will not be difficult to refute the assertions of the Chinese despatch. If we consider it well, it goes more to the praise of the Catholic Missionaries than otherwise. It is not now our intention to dwell long on the contents of the despatch; we remark only that one of the facts mentioned, that of the Missionary making him believed to be the Governor of the Province is quite ridiculous, and might have been spared; and that of the Bishop forging the seal is the most malicious and impudent mis-statement it contains. The other two or three facts are viewed from the Chinese stand-point, and we want to see the reverse of the medal before we pronounce any judgment. What we want to say now is that even supposing the facts adduced in the circular to be true, when we consider that out of 18 provinces during 11 years only in two of them any trouble has occurred, and that out of 300 Missionaries in 11 years only three or four of them can be instanced as giving trouble, we can fairly say that the exceptions being so few, really we ought to appreciate the good behaviour of the Catholic Missionaries. However, this will not be enough for Earl Granville, who declines to take the Missionaries' part on the ground that the despatch concerns only the Catholic Missionaries. Earl Granville has forgotten that several millions of British subjects are Catholics. Earl Granville has most ungratefully forgotten that the British Government owes the fact that Ireland is yet a part of the British Kingdom to the Catholic Bishops who have condemned the Fenians. Earl Granville has very likely not read the report of Mr. Cooper and learned how much the Catholic Missionaries in China have contributed to the accomplishment of that expedition will prove so useful to British commerce. Earl Granville ignores the fact that had Admiral Hope, in 1859, listened to the statement made to him by a Catholic Missionary in Hongkong, who was perfectly informed of the tricks which the Chinese intended to practise upon the British Expedition, England would have been spared the great shame of being the only European nation that has been beaten by the Chinese at Taku. Earl Granville is not aware of the fact that had poor M. Fontanier taken the advice of Father Chevrier on the 6th June, 1870, the Massacre of Tientsin would not have happened. Both Admiral Hope's and Consul Fontanier sneered at the Missionaries as Earl Granville has lately done in Parliament; one was defeated by the Chinese—the other murdered. What will be the steps taken by the European Powers we cannot say. What we know is that the Chinese despatch is to be put in practice, and the Catholic Missionaries will not be the greatest losers. Several persecutions have ravaged the Catholic Missions in China during 300 years, when there was no legation at Pekin, and they stood. In 1860, the Catholic converts in China were fewer only by a few thousands than they are now. The Catholic Missionaries are accustomed to the fire—to the intrigues and persecutions of the Chinese Government—and they will stand as they stood before, while British trade and relations with China will soon be at an end.

HONGKONG.

An event took place on the evening of the 28th ultimo, which must have opened any eyes that still remained closed to the disgraceful state of the Hongkong Police Force. Mr. G. J. Tomlin, of the Surveyor-General's Office, who had arrived out by the last mail to resume his duties, was knocked down, within a few hundred yards of the Central Police Station, shortly after 7 p.m. These facts, one would imagine, are almost the strongest in every way that can be conceived, but there is more to come. Two Sikh Policemen were "on duty," as it is mockingly called, quite close to the spot, one of them not 200 yards distant from it. Yet neither of them seems to have known anything about the matter until their attention was called to it by a European gentleman who was riding in that direction. The spot where Mr. Tomlin was found is on the Caine Road, between Dr. O'Brien's house and the steep flight of steps leading down to Arbuthnot Road. Here the gentleman mentioned nearly rode over him, and on making inspection found him insensible and covered with blood about the head. A policeman was seen cruising leisurely about the farther end of Caine Road, before the corner of Arbuthnot Road, and he was hailed, and the unfortunate gentleman taken to the station, whence he was removed to the Civil Hospital. It appears, but is not yet known for certain, that he was robbed of a gold watch and chain. Two gold rings, some money, and a bunch of keys were found upon him, showing that the assailants must have decamped hastily. Mr. Tomlin remained insensible up to 10 a.m. on the 29th, but towards evening he became gradually better, and it is confidently hoped he will recover under Dr. Young's judicious treatment. The moral will not fail to be drawn by every foreign resident in this Colony. The Holworthy murder we could explain. It was really so far away that it was impossible to prevent crimes where it was committed. It was necessary that a murder should be attempted under our very eyes, under the very staves of our "disorganized hypocrisy," the Police Force, before any thing should be done to improve that scandalous institution. Will anything be done now? This appears to be an open question, but at all events steps are being taken to bring pressure to bear on the Government in that direction. At a meeting of non-official Justices of Peace, convened by the Honorable Mr. P. Ryrie, it was resolved that a deputation should wait upon the Lieut-Governor, and ascertain if any and what immediate steps are being taken to improve the force. What the result will be it is difficult to foretell.

Eight of the Chinese who took part in the recent Shau-sin-fan riot and assault, were convicted at the last criminal sessions of the Supreme Court, and sentenced by the Acting Judge, Hon. H. J. Ball, to four month's imprisonment, and two public floggings was to have taken place on the 30th ultimo, but the order was countermanded by the Government; it is conjectured on account of the influence brought to bear upon it by the friends of the prisoners through the medium of petitions.

CANTON.

(From a Correspondent.)

CANTON, August 29th, 1871.

It is not in mortals to command success. They may, however, deserve it. So, according to Addison, spake Sempronius when pent up in Utica with the wise and venerable Cato, and to the point, in truth, he spoke. Another author has also left on record a statement to the effect that "he who does the best his circumstances will allow, does well, acts nobly, angels could do no more," and he, also, spoke equally true.

The actions of our municipal council are at length becoming apparent. Six lamps "are up." Thus far, however, it cannot be said "they are doing," inasmuch as they have not yet afforded us any light. That is, doubtless, a treat still in store for us, and one for which we may look after fair Cynthia's refulgent rays are temporarily withdrawn, and nocturnal darkness broods once more over our settlement.

A number of policemen, under the superintendence of an efficient chief, perambulate our thoroughfares night and day. Their neat uniforms and the lances they carry, remind one very much of the Pope's Swiss body guard in Rome. Like it, they look a serviceable body of men, who, if only properly supported by their immediate masters and the public in general, for whose good they have been engaged, will render to the community good services; bridges have been repaired, and are likely to continue in good order for several years to come.

For the accommodation of the police, a neat and substantial building is being erected on the north side of the settlement, and will soon be completed.

Altogether, I think, a vast change has come "over the spirit of Shameen's dream," and where there was listless *laissez-aller*, hum-drum kind of public management, in consequence of which many glaring evils had crept in, order is beginning to show itself, and, if in the progress this state of things foreshadows, there should ever be any hitch, it will most assuredly not be the fault of the well considered actions of our worthy Municipal Council, but simply that of a lukewarm public.

XXX.

FOOCHOW.

The *Daily News* gives the following detailed account of the recent disturbances at Foochow, of which only a summary statement reached this port:—

I send you a translation of an anonymous inflammatory placard against Foreigners, recently posted in this city; and also a translation of a joint proclamation on the subject issued by the Prefect, the Supt. of Trade, and the two District Magistrates. The placard is dated July 7th, but I think it was not posted till about 3rd August. As far as I know, there has not been much excitement among the Chinese on the subject; and it is likely the prompt action of the government will restrain any firebrands that may be among us, from farther efforts to stir up trouble in our midst. The Rev. Mr. Mahood, of the English Church Mission in the city, obtained a copy of the placard, soon after it had been posted, and handed it to H. B. M.'s Consul, who promptly forwarded it to H. E. the Viceroy, in a dispatch calling the attention of his Excellency to the offensive and dangerous character of the document. The Viceroy immediately ordered the local authorities to examine into the matter, and the enclosed proclamation was issued by them the next day.

August 6th.

Yesterday we had an exciting time in our city. First came the report that the Chinese had caught a Foreigner engaged in poisoning a well; that the people were going to take the law into their own hands, &c. &c. Shortly afterwards we heard that the Customs authorities had seized a lot of the dreadful poison, which certain parties were trying to smuggle into the port. At this juncture, the excitement was intense, and it is probable that the slightest untoward accident would have precipitated a very serious outbreak.

Toward sundown, however, the aspect of affairs began to brighten a little. The Chinese authorities handed over to the Foreign Consul the Foreigner who had been seized and beaten by the people; and it was found that he was a runaway or deserter from one of the ships in port. The poor fellow was more frightened than the Chinese, as he had not the remotest idea what all the row was about. He had no evil designs against the Chinese. I trust his sad experience will make him a wiser man.

Then came the explanation concerning the packages of poison seized at the Custom-house. It was found that the packages were small boxes containing pills to cure the habit of smoking opium. These pills are made at Amoy, and for some ten years have been in use in Foochow, Amoy, and elsewhere, during all which time small quantities have come to Foochow once or twice a month. The trade is in the hands of the Chinese, and it is said that in many cases the pills have been useful in assisting opium smokers to break off the habit. The pills are prepared according to a recipe of the late Dr. Young, formerly of Amoy. It happened, just at the present juncture, that a few packages of these pills arrived, and were placed in the Custom-house till called for. I trust the excitement will now subside.

August 17th.

ANONYMOUS PLACARD AGAINST FOREIGNERS, POSTED IN FOOCHOW.

Recently, foreigners have been secretly concocting schemes for the purpose of grievously injuring the people. They have erected churches into which they inveigle women for licentious purposes. Whoever sees these outlandish foreigners, with their hideous faces and eyes, is constrained to hate them. How happens it then that people are willing to enter their Society and associate with them? Truly, we are concerned. The stupid foreigners, unable to appreciate the value of money, employ many devices. They bribe persons to feign themselves Taoist priests, and engage old women, all of whom they send into the country villages to circulate false stories concerning a pestilence which they say is about to come on the people. They then offer to the people a poisonous medicine, called "mysterious fairy power," and employ women in all the villages to mix it with rice flour, in the shape of cakes or titbits, which when cooked are first offered to the idols, and then eaten by those who offered them, in the belief that this will protect them from the pestilence. Alas! they do not think that within twenty days after eating these cakes, the feet of the males and the bellies of the females begin to swell; and that the disease is very difficult to cure. In all this the sole object of foreigners is to entice people into their society; and when they succeed in getting them into the society, they cause every female to submit to their licentious desires *ad libitum*. Alas! Alas! Innocent females after taking this poison, yield themselves to pollution, and thus become objects of hatred to all.

Whenever any of these persons, whether male or female, enter any village to give out their poisonous medicine, they should be treated like vagabonds. Don't by any means spare them. Thus will you protect the lives of the people from the poisonous machinations of these stupid Foreigners. This thing has already (in connection with) the Provincial idols, injured a great many females. We therefore prepare and post this placard that all good people may fear and be cautious, and thus avoid being ensnared by idle words. It is our earnest desire that good people will copy this placard and circulate it everywhere, thus performing a most meritorious deed.

Tung-Chih, 10th year, 5th moon, 20th day (July 7th, 1871.)

Recipe for counteracting the above named poison:—Take Poodera, fetida, pigeon's dung, Crabaster flower; mix and sweeten with honey. This, if taken, will effect a cure.

OFFICIAL PROCLAMATION WITH REGARD TO THE ABOVE.

Tien, Prefect of Foochow. *Sia*, Supt. of Trade; *Sieh*, Magistrate of the Min District; and *Hiong*, Magistrate of the Aukwan District, make this official proclamation for general information.

The preparation of poison for the purpose of injuring people, and the teaching of persons how to use it, are crimes of the most heinous character. The posting of anonymous placards, and the spreading of false reports, to disturb people's minds, are also very grave offences against the laws. All (guilty of any of these crimes) are alike to be at once arrested and examined for appropriate punishment. At this time, we are informed that, in Canton, a class of vagabonds connected with the Provincial idols, are carrying about a poisonous medicine which they falsely call by the euphonious name "fairy powder," deceitfully representing that it will cure disease. After eating it, the person's belly at once swells, &c., &c. In Foochow there is nothing of all this. Recently, there has come from Canton an anonymous placard, spreading everywhere lying reports, falsely maligning the Foreign Missionaries.

Fearing lest vicious people may take advantage of this to benefit themselves, while injuring others, we, therefore, have sent out police to search and make arrests; and now, as is proper, we issue this proclamation, so that all classes, military and civil, may understand. You—all know that if you are not sick, you need not take medicine; and that if you are sick, you should call in the physician and take the medicine he prescribes. Under no circumstances should you take the medicines offered by strange travellers, of whose surnames even you are ignorant, thus bringing trouble upon yourselves. If any vagabonds dare secretly to distribute their medicines, no matter whether in the city or in the country, we authorise you to seize them and deliver them and their medicines to the officers for examination and punishment. With regard to those who post anonymous placards, to spread lying reports for the purpose of disturbing people's minds, hoping in this way to stir up trouble, you should at once seize them that they may be severely punished. Beware lest you allow them to entrap you in the meshes of the law. Let all reverently obey, and not violate this direct proclamation.

Tung Chih, 10th year, 6th moon, 21st day. (August 7th, 1871.)

SHANGHAI.

A curious rumour has apparently got about concerning the floods at Tientsin. According to the *N. C. Daily News*, the Chinese have it that the floods there are a direct punishment for the massacre. "Never have got so fashion before; Hankow have so fashion. Tientsin never have savee." Joss has allowed one year for the matter to be settled humanely; and now has taken it into his own hands. The extent of the flood is supposed to be coincident with the districts which were concerned in the riot; 3,000 persons have been drowned, chiefly soldiers. "All belong Fung-shuey pidgin."

The death is recorded of Captain Logan, of the lorcha *Fukien*, under melancholy circumstances. He had been sleeping on the deck-house, and a squall coming on got up to tell the hands to take in the awning, when it is supposed that, being half-asleep, he made a false step and went over the side. A rope was thrown to him, but he does not appear to have seen it, and the suction of the vessels carried him under.

A tidewaiter in the Customs, named Francis Collinson, committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver. An inquest has been held. The evidence showed that the deceased had been suffering, for some time past, in a more or less marked degree, from mental disease, and a verdict of temporary insanity was returned.

The above paper has the following amusing paragraph:—

It is a natural consequence of the multiplicity of lotteries, that incidents of no little interest in themselves should occasionally crop up in connection with the vagaries of fortune, and it is also very natural that more interest should centre in the minority of fortunate winners than in the majority of unfortunate losers. A singular instance of the impartial bestowal of fortune's favours occurred recently, when a street coolie appeared at one of the lottery offices, presenting with one hand a winning number and, bolder, in the other, the more legitimate weapons of warfare against fortune—his bamboo and rope. The number proved to be good for $250, which was accordingly counted out to the amazed coolie, who in his wildest dreams had never pictured himself the possessor of so much wealth. Having expended his surprise in antics and grimaces of delight, he said he should now be able to return to his native place, and please his mother by marrying, and maintaining the family dignity and satisfying the family *manes* in a becoming manner. We hope he may not become an object of tender solicitude to yamen runners, who will hold the anti-proclamations over his head, and before many years are over become again a street porter, with "A-ho, Eh-ho," for the burden of his song and the song to his burden.

NINGPO.

(N. C. Daily News.)

There has been a Missionary disturbance at a village near this port. In the course of a procession praying for rain, a native Christian Preacher thought fit to hold forth against idolatry, and it is said struck the idol. The people thought the time inopportune and beat him.

Our Ningpo correspondent writes that the Chehsien gave all hands connected with the affair a thrashing, for creating a disturbance—40 blows each, Christian and Pagan alike. "The Missionary superiors of the indiscreet convert express themselves strongly on the subject. They seem to think that the beating by the mob was enough, and wanted H.M.'s Consul to remonstrate; but the Consul, report says, very properly declined to interfere in a matter where all concerned are Chinese subjects. I am convinced that a great deal of harm is done by the Missionaries allowing their converts to think that they are, in a sort of way, under the protection of foreigners. If they do not tell them so explicitly, they lead them to infer it; and it is the feeling that such is the case, which causes a great deal of the bad feeling among the officials. I really think the Chinese care little what religion a man professes, and that the official opposition to Missionaries would almost disappear, if it were not for this fear of quasi political influence and interference. The Catholics have done much more to foster this idea than Protestants; but we cannot expect even the officials to distinguish very clearly between the two, any more than we do between Taoists and Buddhists. Pieces of indiscretion like this at Mai-shuey, too, do a lot of harm, by creating antagonism and ill feeling. Missionaries should warn their converts against such misguided enthusiasm, instead of trying to enlist official interference in their favour. Of course, there is the other side of the question—that Converts might be persecuted, unless protection were extended; but I think proselytism would thrive better, on the whole, if the political element could be eliminated.

A correspondent sends the following translation of an anonymous placard, several copies of which were posted up on the 6th ultimo, in the neighbouring city of Sze-kee. It is identical in purport with the placards and tales that had been so freely spread in the South. Now that the "pills" have reached Ningpo, we shall probably soon hear of their presence in Shanghai:—

PLACARD POSTED AT SZEKEE.

A communication from the Province of Canton has just reached me. It states that there are now certain vile persons, religionists, who go about cities and villages, gratuitously distributing a medicine, called Shan Shin Fan (The Genii Powder) and who fraudulently say that in the autumn of this year there will be a grievous pestilence, which those only who take this medicine can escape. The number of those who have already become their dupes, is beyond calculation. Immediately on taking it, if men, the feet swell; and if women, the abdomen becomes distended; and death ensues almost instantaneously, even before a physician can arrive. If, however, they can reach the Foreigner in time, and take an oath to enter his religion, he has power to save them. Otherwise, in the cases there will not be one survivor. Having received this trustworthy communication, it behoves us all to be on our guards and should these rascally empirics come to this place, to beware of having any intercourse with them. Besides, we must warn the female members and children of our families against becoming their victims; which I sincerely hope may not be so.

Tung-chi, 10th year, 6th month, 17th day.

CHEFOO.

(Ibid.)

A Chefoo correspondent writes that the new church of the American Presbyterian Mission at Tungchow has been successfully and quietly opened. Large crowds assembled on the occasion, but were perfectly quiet and orderly.

H. M. S. *Ocean* has returned from her trip to Taku with Mr. Wade, and succeeded, we hear, in running down a large Amoy trading junk on her return passage. The crew of the junk, 40 hands, were saved. H. M.'s Minister is unfortunate; the *Leven* ran ashore in bringing him down. Some people will think he had better travel by ordinary steamers.

TAMSUI.

On the 9th instant a tremendous typhoon swept over the North end of Formosa, doing a great deal of damage to the shipping in Keelung and Tamsui harbour. The British bark *Westward Ho*, and French bark *Hello* were totally wrecked in Keelung harbour, and the British schooner *Anna* is ashore in a dangerous position. Capt. Foster, of the *Westward Ho*, and one Chinese of the same vessel were drowned.

The British bark *Lucknow*, was driven ashore at Tamsui, but was got off without sustaining any serious damage.

The Typhoon has entirely altered the entrance into Tamsui harbour.

TIENTSIN.

(N. C. Daily News.)

In my letter of 21st ultimo, I mentioned that we had lately had a great deal of wet weather. Shortly afterwards the rain ceased, and for eight days we had a spell of fine, which I had hoped would hold for a season. A week back, however, the rain again set in; and the rivers and grand canal above the city, and the Peiho half-way up to the city on the west side, have burst their banks during the last *forty-eight* hours. The plains on the east and west sides of this river, off the British settlement, are covered with water from two and a half to three and a half deep. I was told by a foreigner this afternoon, that numbers of cattle are to be seen dead in the plains adjoining the Haikwang sze (the treaty temple), caused I fancy either by drowning, or by want of food, the grass being covered by water. We hear of houses falling down in every direction in the city and suburbs; and I see that the Tachang Cantonese hotel, lately erected on the opposite side of the Takoo road, off the settlement, is down level with the water, and that boats are loading the wood belonging to it and bringing it into the settlement. There is some talk at this hour of removing the things likely to be injured from the Tientsin Foreign Club. The bowling alley is at present without a roof. Many of the residences in the settlement are leaking in the roofs. The thunder and rain last Sunday afternoon and night was fearful. I never before heard such violent claps of thunder; and on several occasions my house shook as if it had been a ship lying in the river affected by the blasts of wind. The water in the river and plains is rising rapidly, and as a strong Easterly wind is blowing this afternoon, with a rising barometer, I fear we shall see the foreign premises in the settlement flooded during the coming night.

While all this is going on, the foreign import trade is in a sad condition. About this time we had hoped to have seen a brisk business, but the elements are opposed.

In the *Peking Gazette* of the 4th instant, there is an edict notifying that Juy-lin, Viceroy of the provinces of Kwangtung (Canton) and Kwangse, has been promoted to the rank of Minister of State, vice Wojin lately deceased; but that he must for the present remain at his post at Canton. Juy-lin now holds the same rank as does Tseng-kwo-fan, Viceroy of Keang-nan and Anhwei; but it is rumoured that, before many months pass, the former will be removed to Peking, while the other will most probably never be so.

8th August, 1871.

In my letter to you of yesterday's date, despatched to the steamer about 5.30 P.M., I mentioned, in regard to the appearance of the weather, that there were then abundant signs that we were going to have a stormy night and a very high tide during the night.

As the state of the weather has prevented the *Shimee* and *Nanzing* leaving at daylight to-day, I am able to furnish you with some additional news. The barometer continued to rise yesterday up to 10.30 P.M., while the easterly gale continued to increase in force, and the rain to fall with greater heaviness than during the preceding day. This state of things continued all night—the strong wind making the windows of the house rattle, and even the house itself shake. The heavy rain continued to pelt the windows with uncommon violence; both noises rendering it quite impossible to obtain any sleep. During the night my house roof held out gallantly; not a sign in the ceilings of any leakage having taken place. Owing, however, to the continuation of the gale and heavy rain, after daylight to-day, it had finally to succumb, and at 8 A.M. several rooms were quite uninhabitable and the things in them had to be hauled out for dry places. This state of matters is still going on, up to the hour (3 P.M.) of my despatching this letter.

I had marked the height of the river water and the water of the west plain just before dark yesterday, at which time both were rising. At daylight, contrary to everyone's expectation, the water in the west plain had fallen some twenty inches, and the river water, was about the same height as at 7 p.m. yesterday. As the easterly gales have hitherto always caused the river water to rise, or in other words caused high tides, we have come to the conclusion that the rivers above Tientsin have burst their banks and found other channels towards the sea at Taku. As far as the eye can see from my house, the whole country is covered with water of a yellow color, like the river water; and we have every reason to fear there has already been very great destruction of house property amongst the mass of the inhabitants of this region. It is feared that the crops—for we are led to suppose that the whole of the north of China is suffering from the wet weather at present—are being destroyed by the rains and floods. Rumors are rife this afternoon that several villages on the banks of this river, up country and at Peitang, have been seriously injured by the rains and floods, and that there has been great loss of human and animal life. I close now, that this letter may not fail to go by the steamer yet in port.

9th August.

The eastern gale and rain ceased at daylight on the 10th instant, and a slight breeze sprang up from the south, with signs of a change of weather. Since then, with the exception of a shower for a few minutes on the afternoon of the 10th, no rain has fallen. The waters in the plains to the west and east of the British settlement have, however, risen fully two feet, and I think I am accurate in stating that they are higher this afternoon than they have been hitherto. We judge from the fact of the waters in the plains rising, since the storm of the 9th inst. ceased, that there has been a considerable fall of rain up country, which the rivers have, since brought down in large volume. All the reports we hear from the surrounding districts speak of an immense destruction of house property. Already, fuel (millet stalks) and the common necessaries of life for human beings are beginning to fail; and there is no doubt of there being, even at this early hour, a vast amount of misery amongst all the poorer classes of the inhabitants. The Peking mail courier of to-day has not yet appeared, and it is hard to conceive how the courier from this can proceed to Peking to-day, the cart routes being covered with water and quite impassable, and the owners of boats dreading to send them up the river, fearing they may get injured or sunk by coming in contact with trees or other hidden dangers. The foreign and Chinese employés of the Imperial Arsenal, when wishing to visit the settlement now come all the way, three and a half miles, in boats; whereas before the inundation they would walk, ride on horseback or in sedans the whole distance, on a perfectly dry road, except when crossing this river in the ferry-boat. The Race-course is at present covered with from 3½ to 4 feet of water; and as there is no probability of it being clear of water before October, there is not the slightest chance of our seeing any autumn Tientsin races this year. The weather now appears settled; and I hope from now on, this autumn, we shall be quit of rain, as the last supply laid in will last us well for several months.

12th August, 1871.

In my last letter written on the 12th instant, I mentioned that the weather then looked settled, and that I hoped we were quit of the wet weather, having had an ample supply to last us for some time to come. This state of things unfortunately only lasted till 4.30 P.M. on the 14th instant, when the rain again set in, accompanied by thunder and lightning, which continued during all the night and up to daylight this morning. The waters in the plains to the East and West of the British settlement keep rising a few inches daily. I hear that the Tientsin District Magistrate has been compelled to vacate his yamen, owing to it being inundated. I also hear that a large number of distressed country-people, from villages lying to the south, have come into the city, and are being supported by the rich Chinese. They are quartered in matsheds within the Taotai's yamen and other public places. The want of fuel (millet stalks) is being already severely felt by the mass of the population of this district. It will not be difficult, later, to supply the distressed people with sufficient bread to keep them through the period of this calamity; but to supply them with fuel will be a rather difficult matter for the usual purveyors of that article.

The letters received from Peking yesterday afternoon were dated the 8th instant, having taken some six days to come here. For letters to go to Peking from this, if they go by boat, some ten days will I fear be required. The streets of Peking are described as perfect abysses of mire, and three or four people have been drowned in their sloughs this season.

Trade at Tientsin, in imports, is completely stopped, and I fear we shall see, for the rest of this season, little of importance done in them.

15th Aug.

Our Tientsin correspondent gives some further particulars regarding the inundations in that district. Another letter says: Boatloads of people are coming in from the Southern districts, having, it is feared, lost their all. Those near the city have been more fortunate, and have been able to save the wood work, the most valuable part of a Chinese mud house. The crops are entirely spoiled, so that unless Government comes liberally forward to the assistance of the people, their sufferings will be intense. The Peiho is said to have burst its banks in nine places between this and Peking, and the Customs courier, who generally makes the trip in two days, has this time been four. Taking it all in all, we are in a sufficiently uncomfortable position. But what think you of the soldiers having been left for three days, without food, on Sankolinsin's wall, and having eventually to hire boatmen to take them off. Oh the paternal Government of China!

We have had no more rain since daylight of the 15th instant, but the waters on the East and West plains from the British Settlement continued to rise up to dark last night; and, as far as I can observe, they are still about the same height. The wind, but very light, is at present coming from the west—a good direction for fair weather and for driving the waters to sea; the sky looks settled, and I do think we are now done with the wet weather. Yesterday, I saw the bodies of two horses floating on the Eastern plain; and I learn from Chinese that numbers of horses, mules, asses, and horned cattle have died in the water on the plains, during the last four days, from starvation, exposure to the weather, and from want of rest I fancy, owing to their being unable to lie down down to sleep. No work can be carried on at present in the Imperial Arsenal, as the engines cannot be set agoing, owing to water being up to the furnaces of the boilers. On the floors in the Arsenal mechanic shops, the water was yesterday some eight inches deep. The railway round the works of the Arsenal was also covered with water, and boats were every now and then to be seen passing over it. It is said by Chinese this forenoon that the Viceroy has memorialized the Throne regarding the inundation and the sufferings incurred by the poor people, and praying to be authorized to use eighty thousand piculs of the Imperial rice (tribute from Ningpo and Shanghai) to be distributed amongst the sufferers. The Tientsin Taoutai (not the Customs Taoutai) is selling rice to people who have the means of buying it, at the rate of 2,500 *cash* per picul.

In the *Peking Gazette* of 5th instant, there is an Imperial Edict stating that Chungsiu, the elder brother of Chunghow, commander-in-chief of the Manchoo forces in the province of Szechuen, has been promoted to the post of commander-in-chief of the Mongol tribe of the Hseang-pih flag, and that he will, holding that post, be stationed at Peking.

17th August.

HANGCHOW.

The principal topic of interest among the inhabitants of the Chekiang province during the past month has been the drought. The water-courses are so low as to interfere with transportation of heavy commodities; and fears are entertained lest the rice crop prove a complete failure. Twice within the past two weeks have the officials laid an inhibition on the meat stalls, to propitiate the gods. Last week, a slight rain fell, and the goddess of mercy was returned to her temple, whence she had been brought, and the slaughter of animals went on as usual. But again have the butchers been compelled to cease their honest calling, to appease imaginary deities. Yesterday, the Futai and other officials assembled to pray for rain. Although the signs were favourable, no rain has as yet fallen. During the similar prohibition at Gûchow, the Lewchew tribute-bearers on their return from Peking arrived, when the officers displayed their hospitality at the expense of their piety, and animals were slain and the feast spread. But while the officials have been using such means to secure rain, they are provoking the wrath of the Ruler of nations, who avenges the oppressed.

During the month of June, there was an examination of military candidates at Nyien-chow-fu. One night, about 300 banditti were admitted into the city, by their accomplices. The military mandarin, hearing of the uproar, came out and cut down a man who flaunted a banner in his face. After killing a few, he was slain. The robbers finally fled to the hills. Two thousand troops were sent from Hangchow, and soon all was reported quiet. The soldiers were sent to catch banditti, and finding nothing to do, brought down several innocent persons as robbers. Yesterday, seven of these were beheaded outside of the Ts'in-po gate. But the people say all is not quiet. The Futai keeps his own secrets to prevent rumours, but the facts being suppressed, rumour takes their place; and report says 10,000 banditti are in the neighborhood of Nyien-chow.

One of the minor inconveniences of Hangchow, at present, is connected with the ferry across the Tsien-tang river. The sands in this river are even more shifting than those of time. Recently they have assumed the shape of a large bar parallel to the bank, rising a few feet above the surface of the water, and extending several li in length with a breadth of half a li. This deposit was made within the space of a few days last June. So fickle are the sands that it will not justify a channel being made in the bar, and yet it remains to the present. This constant variation in channel would probably prevent steam navigation, even if the boats could pass the bar near the mouth of the river. Were it not for this feature, light draft boats might reach a point five li below Nyien-chow, at which city the teas from the Hwe-chow district enter the Tsien-tang river.

August 17th, 1871.

SOOCHOW.

(Shanghai Courier.)

This city was thrown into commotion a few days ago by an incident which I have no doubt will be interesting to your readers.

A well-dressed man arrived in the city and entered a tea-shop in the Main Street, called the Yuen-mo-kwan, where he ordered some refreshment. He carried a small travelling bag which he laid on a chair beside him, while he partook of his meal. While he was thus occupied, a yamen runner entered and, seating himself at the same table with the stranger, called for some tea. Soon after, the stranger went out by a side door for some purpose or other, leaving his travelling bag lying on the chair as above mentioned. The runner, true to the instincts of his class, seeing a good chance quietly appropriated the bag, left the shop by another door, and hastened to his own house. Arrived there, he found the bag was locked, but that difficulty he quickly got over by bursting it open. He found that it contained a considerable sum of money and some papers, which he proceeded forthwith to examine. Among them he was surprised to find a long list containing the names of some three thousand persons. He now began to fear that the contents of the bag were of too much importance to be taken for his own personal use, so he hastened to the yamen and gave the bag up to the mandarin, who found, on examining the papers, that it was a plot to raise an insurrection, and the list contained the names of those who were to take part in it. No time was to be lost. The whole organisation of the government throughout the city was set in motion, and a great number of those named in the list were captured. They turned out to be all Cantonese. A number of them have been executed, and a very large number are in prison. A panic pervades the city;—so much so that when some of the people see a Cantonese coming they will "run" off and cry as if they had seen a demon.

There seems no room to doubt that an insurrection was on the point of breaking out, and though this fortuitous discovery may have checked it for the moment, past experience leads us to fear that it will continue to smoulder till a favourable opportunity fans it into an open conflagration. It appears that the rebel party have a thorough appreciation of the foreign relations of China, and see that the Pekin Government are drifting into difficulties, which must sooner or later, involve them in war with foreigners. Indeed, the mandarins make no secret of it that they are busy preparing for a war with foreigners, and the rebel party hope that when war has fairly broken out, they will have no difficulty in establishing a footing for themselves stronger than ever. In view of this they seem to be busy establishing secret organizations over the Empire, and it is said that in the ranks of the Imperial army itself there are thousands who, as soon as they see the flag of insurrection unfurled, will flock round it in the hope of securing by force a settlement of the long arrears due them by their superiors and the Imperial Government.

YOKOHAMA.

The *Japan Herald* states that several important changes in the Japanese Government have come about, and that nearly all the new appointments are given to officers of Satsuma, or of the party of confederated Daimios acting with him. Mr. De Long, the U. S. Minister, has negotiated a treaty in favour of the Hawaiian Government. This was the occasion of a spicy but somewhat uncomplimentary article in the *Japan Mail*, in which it stated that "every humane mind must be gratified with the reflection that what may be called the Cannibal Powers are beginning to take their place among nations more fastidious in the matter of diet than themselves;" and following this up by a statement that the late King Kamehameha III. shot his secretary at supper, and that his successor is a man of much more humane disposition, "who rejoices most when the whalers come to his country, this being a season of unlimited free carousal," the whole being enlivened by allusions to Robinson Crusoe, his man Friday, and Darwin's "lucid and powerful analysis of the force of what he calls *atavism*," with a rider to the effect that "Mr. De Long's acceptance of the equivocal responsibilities of this foreign mission—which has more than once gone a begging, is in the highest degree creditable to his good nature." The *Herald* has waxed vastly indignant at this disrespectful language, which it declares ought to be the subject of national notice, either by action against the paper or explanation from the Japanese Government, under whose auspices it states the *Mail* to be published.

The Chamber of Commerce have met to consider what steps should be taken regarding the treaty revision next year; and has appointed a Committee to gather information to be laid before the Foreign representatives.

A case of some interest is being heard at the North German Consular Court, which arises out of the late transactions of Mr. E. Boyd, whom it will be remembered so suddenly disappeared. It is an action to recover 40 bales of silk that he hypothecated to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, for the purpose of securing an advance of $28,000 which silk has been seized by Mr. Oll, administrator to the estate of Boyd & Co. Judgment has not yet been given.

A grant of three thousand dollars has been voted by the Japanese Government to Messrs. Dallas and Ring, to enable them to quit Japan, as compensation for the late attack on them at Yedo. Mr. Ring left some time ago, but Mr. Dallas is still there. It is noticed as strange that the Government did not ask them to resume their situations.

It is reported from Yedo that there have been several cases of choleraic diarrhœa. It is also alleged that the cattle plague has likewise made its appearance there, but prompt action has been taken by the government to prevent its spread.

CITY HALL MEETING.

The annual meeting was held at the City Hall on the 18th ulto., Present :The Hon. R. Rowett (in the chair), Hon. P. Ryrie, Messrs. Sassoon, Berwick, Helland, Overbeck, Buxey, Hon. C. Smith, Coxon, Baker, &c. &c.

The CHAIRMAN referred the meeting to the report, which was taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN observed that nothing was said about the accounts, which showed a trifling deficiency of about $200, this had been made up out of the previous balance, and the committee hoped they would be able to recoup themselves the amount during the coming festive season, when no doubt the theatre, and entertainment rooms would be in great request. The Committee had, as stated in the report, reduced the charges for the rooms, and though this was done too late to show any result in the year just completed, they hoped many persons would now be attracted to the theatre, and that private individuals would follow the good example set by two or three gentlemen, and come there and give entertainments. The library was getting on very well as far as books went, but he couldn't say many people came to read them. The Committee were anxious to keep the library open much later than at present, but the state of their finances rendered that impracticable, as involving the expense of gas. The Museum was making slow progress, and few people took that interest in it which the Committee had thought the community of Hongkong would have evinced. He hoped people would yet come forward and present or lend their private collections to the institution, and thus bring them out of obscurity. The Manila Government had made a handsome offer of specimens of all kinds from the Philippines Islands. He wished an effort would be made by people interested in this institution to get the Chinese shopkeepers to send specimens of their work or wares to the museum. They would be interesting to the public and useful to the shopkeepers. Two or three promises had been made already to the Treasurer by shopkeepers. At present the institution was just existing, and very little more, but they hoped matters would improve in the cool weather.

The Hon. C. C. SMITH remarked that the Report appeared to be in a rather embryonic state. It was usual that Reports should be signed by some one, and that the accounts should be attached. He did not know whether it was intended to do this after the meeting, but having regard to the scant interest shewn by the public in the institution, he thought everything connected with it should be put before the public, that their interest might be aroused.

The CHAIRMAN said he would read a statement of the accounts, which it was considered scarcely worth the expense to print at the time, still the figures were very simple:

Balance on 30th June, 1870	$344.16
Received during the year to 30th June, 1871, for rent of room let to Chamber of Commerce, for Ball-room, St. Andrew's Hall, Theatre, &c., and refunds for gas consumed	3,148.78
Expenses, including Secretary's Salary, Compradore and Chinese Servants' wages, Gas, Insurance, Sundry repairs to Building, Mops, Brooms, &c., &c.	3,318.67
Deficiency	169.89
Balance at credit of Revenue Account	$174.27

The Hon. P. RYRIE said that the past year's results were no criterion of the success of the institution, because many circumstances were against it, and in the present year a better judgment could be formed. Therefore the accounts had not been printed.

The Hon. C. C. SMITH.—Said he had imagined it was an oversight, as there was also no signature to the report.

The Hon. R. ROWETT observed that the chairman and vice-chairman of the committee were both absent from the Colony, and therefore there was no one whose special duty it was to sign it. Still it might have been signed by any one of the Committee.

Mr. COXON suggested the advisability of making some alterations in the stage, and particularly the proscenium of the theatre. The way in which this was built, was such as to have a very trying effect on the voice, a fact for which he could vouch. He supposed, however, that the funds were not sufficient for any great alterations.

The CHAIRMAN said he was glad to hear Mr. Coxon's suggestion, and in return he would suggest to the Shareholders, and particularly to so energetic a representative of the drama as Mr. Coxon, that they might get up a subscription to defray the expense of the alteration.

Mr. COXON.—I've no doubt of that; but still if any funds are available the Committee could not spend them in a better way.

The CHAIRMAN said they would be very happy to spend them if they could get them.

Mr. DENNYS explained with reference to the non-signature of the report, that it was not usual to do so.

The report and accounts (as read) were then adopted on the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Overbeck.

In reply to a demand for more papers in the library, the chairman said they could not afford it. They had come down to such a state of economy that they couldn't afford cotton wool and wire to stuff a lot of birds. They had a fine lot of skins and some one had promised to put them up, but alas! wire and cotton wool alone stood in the way. (Laughter.)

The Hon. C. C. SMITH proposed, and Mr. Coxon seconded, "That the present Committee be requested to continue their services."

The five shareholders carried this proposition unanimously.

Mr. COXON proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the Committee, and the Treasurer.

Mr. ROWETT appropriately responded, and the proceedings closed.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The second Ordinary half-yearly meeting of Shareholders in this Company was on the 25th ulto. Present: H. Lowcock, Esq. (Chairman), Messrs. Heaton, Arthur, Hon. P. Ryrie, Messrs. Baker, Beart, E. R. Belilios, Berwick, Burrows, Chater, Coughtrie, Coxon, R. Deacon, Gearey, Hungtingdon, Jameson, Kerr, Landstein, Lyall, Melchers, Mercer, C. H. Morgan, Notley and Persira.

The report of the Directors was taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that unless any one had any remarks to make upon it, the adoption of the report and accounts should be proposed by some Shareholder.

Mr. MELCHERS made the required motion, which was seconded by Mr. C. H. Morgan, and carried unanimously.

REPORT.

Report for presentation to the Shareholders at the second Ordinary Meeting, to be held at the Company's offices, at 3 o'clock p.m., on Friday, the 25th August, 1871.

The Directors have now the pleasure of laying before you a statement of the Company's accounts made up to the 30th June last.

The amount of Premium collected during the six months is $63,605.35, which, after deducting Re-insurances, Commissions, Losses, together with all charges and the amount of $24,000 due to Shareholders for Interest on the 1st July, and adding Interest due on Deposits and Investments, leaves the sum of $37,324.89 to be added to the $60,000 left at the Credit of Working Account on the 31st December last. The amount to be carried to the Credit of Reserve Fund will be decided when the Accounts for the whole of the current year are made up.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. J. Murray Forbes having resigned, Mr. S. W. Pomeroy has been elected to fill the vacancy at the Board.

FIRE ENGINE.

The Company has taken over from the Victoria Fire Office a Steam Fire Engine, at the cost price of $4,071.08, which is now stationed at Shanghai. The Directors are happy to state that its efficiency and usefulness have been well established.

HENRY LOWCOCK,
Chairman.

The meeting then resolved itself into an extraordinary meeting, to take into consideration the proposal to alter articles 54 and 106 of the Company's Articles of Association.

The CHAIRMAN drew the attention of the meeting to the fact that under the 54th article it was necessary to hold ordinary meetings half yearly, in February and August, and that under the 105th article the Secretary was obliged to make out a half yearly statement of the accounts to the 30th June and 31st December respectively, and that those accounts should be presented to the ordinary meetings in February and August. The Directors had found that this arrangement was very inconvenient, and further it was unnecessary, as he did not think the shareholders cared to see the accounts in the middle of the year. The closing of the transfer books for so long a period as was necessitated under the existing arrangement gave a great deal of trouble, and the Directors had therefore proposed that Article 54 should read thus:—

"Meetings of the Shareholders of the Company shall be held yearly, in the month of February in each year, and notice thereof shall be given in the Government *Gazette*, or in at least one local newspaper, not less than seven days before such meeting, and such meeting shall be called Ordinary Meetings."

They also proposed that Article 106 should run as follows:—

"The Secretary shall make up yearly statements of the accounts of the Company, duly audited, to the thirty-first day of December in each year; which shall be presented to the Shareholders at the Ordinary Meetings to be held as hereinbefore provided, with a report on the general position of the Company. The first Statement and Report shall be presented at the General Meeting to be held in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-one."

Mr. BURROWS wished to know what was the objection to the half-yearly meetings. He thought the present plan very satisfactory to the shareholders, who were glad to see the accounts once in six months. It was also usual with the other Companies.

The CHAIRMAN observed that one of the reasons for the change was that not one of the other offices held half-yearly meetings. Of course the directors did not wish to do away with the present system if the shareholders wished it to continue, but the alteration would be found convenient to the Company and to the shareholders, on account of the less time during which the Transfer books would remain closed. But there was another reason, and that was that it was absolutely illegal to keep those books closed so long. The Companies' Ordinance, 1865, provided that the transfer books might be closed for any period not exceeding 30 days in each year. Now they were obliged to close their books for 56 days yearly, because they must be closed for 14 days before each meeting, and also for a like period before the payment of interest on the 30th June and 31st December respectively.

Mr. BURROWS then withdrew his objection.

The CHAIRMAN proposed, and Mr. Coxon seconded, the alteration as above, and it was carried without a dissentient voice.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and Board was proposed by Mr. C. H. Morgan, and carried by acclamation. This closed the business of the meeting.

THE MEETING OF UNOFFICIAL JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

A Meeting of Justices of Peace, not being official members of the Government, was held at the Hongkong Club on the 30th August, at 11 a.m., pursuant to notice, issued, by the Hon. P. Ryrie, Senior non-official J.P.

Present: Hon. P. Ryrie, Hon. R. Rowett, W. Wilson, Esq., T. G. Linstead, Esq., S. J. Gower, Esq., G. McLean, Esq., T. Pyke, Esq., E. Arthur, Esq., E. D. Sassoon, Esq., J. Berwick, Esq., J. M. Vickers, Esq., and E. R. Belilios, Esq.

Mr. RYRIE stated that it had been thought advisable to call a meeting of the Justices of the Peace, who were not officially connected with the Government, to consider whether, under the circumstances of the alarming increase of crime in the Colony, and the apparent powerlessness of the police to prevent it, or even to discover and arrest the offenders, some steps might not be taken on behalf of the Community at large, to ascertain the cause of the existing state of matters and inaugurate some reform for the future. His attention had long been directed to this subject, and as a member of the Legislative Council he had some time ago endeavoured ineffectually to procure an investigation, with what result the following correspondence would show:—

"HONGKONG, 15th November, 1870.

"My dear Mr. Austin,—

"As it is my intention to propose at the next Meeting of the Legislative Council, that a commission be appointed, composed of a certain number of Government Officers and non-official Justices of the Peace, to enquire into the entire system and management of the Police Force, I shall feel obliged if you will inform me if any previous notice of such is required to be given. The complaints of all or nearly all the owners of property in the place, of the inefficiency and very heavy expense of the Police are so loud, that I feel it my duty, as a Member of Council, as well as a private individual, having a large amount of house property belonging to friends under my management and care, to call for a thorough investigation.

"Yours truly,

"P. RYRIE."

In reply to this an intimation was given that any such information should be applied for officially, and an official answer would be given.

Mr. Ryrie accordingly addressed a letter dated 30th November, 1870, to the Colonial Secretary, which, with its reply, was read:—

"HONGKONG, 30th November, 1870.

"SIR,—There exists in the Colony at present so much dissatisfaction regarding the manner in which police work is conducted, as also with regard to the very great cost of the force, that I consider it my duty to propose that a commission be appointed to enquire into the entire system of police management; said commission to be composed of equal numbers of Government officers and non-official Justices of the Peace, and its proceedings to be open to the public. It is my desire to make the above proposal at the next meeting of the Legislative Council, provided, of course, that the same meets with His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor's approval. I have, &c., &c.

(Signed) "P. RYRIE.

"To the Hon. J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
"*Colonial-Secretary, &c., &c.*"

"COLONIAL-SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
"HONGKONG, 2nd December, 1870.

"SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, and to acquaint you in reply, by desire of the Lieut.-Governor, that as in accordance with instructions received from the Secretary of State, full police reports have been already transmitted to Downing Street, and no changes whatever can therefore be made until replies have been received, His Excellency cannot consent to any motion being made by you in the Legislative Council for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the state of the police.—I have, &c., &c.

(Signed) "J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
"*Colonial-Secretary.*

"The Hon. PHINEAS RYRIE, &c., &c."

Some conversation then ensued, wherein the unanimous feeling was confirmatory, and in extension of the Chairman's remarks, and the great cause of complaint existing in consequence of the police inefficiency.

It was then proposed by Mr. Maclean, seconded by Mr. E. D. Sassoon, and carried unanimously:—

"That the whole body of non-official Justices of the Peace, wait upon H.E. the Governor by appointment, and ascertain if any, and what, immediate steps are being taken by the Government with regard to the reformation of the Police Force."

It was then proposed by Mr. T. G. Linstead, and seconded by the Hon. P. Ryrie, and carried unanimously:—

"That H.E. the Lieut.-Governor be also requested to appoint a commission, consisting principally of residents not official members of Government, with full power and authority to enquire into the existing state of the Police Force, the result of such enquiry to be made public, and that the former official report of the commission of 1869 be as a preliminary placed in the hands of the commission now desired to be appointed."

The CHAIRMAN consented to ascertain when H.E. the Lieut.-Governor would receive the deputation, and the meeting then adjourned.

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SILK MERCERS, TAILORS, GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
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Respectfully announce that in anticipation of the early arrival of their SPRING STOCK, they have greatly reduced the prices of their WINTER GOODS, an early inspection of which they solicit from intending purchasers.

SILKS, Plain, Fancy, and Shot.
NORWICH REPS, all wool WINCEYS, PLAIDS and CAMLETS.
JACKETS,—
Cloth, Velvet, Silk and Sealskin.
The various CLANS on all Wool SHAWLS.
Linen COLLARS and CUFFS,
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In the Juvenile and Ladies' HOSIERY and UNDERCLOTHING will be found some special lines.

Gents. Wool HOSIERY,
SOCKS, UNDER VESTS, PANTS CRIMEANS,
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SLEEPING SUITS,
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Tailoring under the Superintendence of experienced CUTTERS.
Lounge COATS. Office do. Walking do. Visiting do. Dress SUITS. Light Texture OVERCOATS. } From the best English manufacturers.
Making to order, TWEED SUITS at very low prices.

The FURNISHING we have confidence in recommending that good value will be obtained
Brussels & Tapestry CARPETS.
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A few made up Squares and Sofa CARPETS.
OIL CLOTH (for Halls, Passages, Stairs, &c.
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TABLE CLOTHS, a large assortment.
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Ex S. S. "Priam."
LADIES' and Gentlemen's Kid GLOVES.
Billiard CLOTH.
Gentlemen's Twill SHIRTS, (new styles.)
WRISTBANDS.
A large parcel of Black SILKS, bought very cheap.
Muslin trimmed and Lace COLLARS and CUFFS.
Gold CORD.
UMBRELLAS.
SAYLE & Co.
Hongkong, 31st January, 1871.

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Ex late Arrivals from America, England and Germany.
INDIA RUBBER PACKING, Flat and Round, all sizes.
India Rubber HOSE, all sizes.
Best Leather Suction HOSE, all sizes.
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Sargent's CABOOSES and FIXTURES, assorted sizes.
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Hubbuck's Boiled and Raw LINSEED OIL.
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BLOCKS, Patent and Common, all sizes.
French and German VEGETABLES.
American White BEANS and Green PEAS.
do. Lima BEANS and CLAMS.
do. MACKEREL, in Kits and Tins.
do. Yeast POWDER and CODFISH.
SPLIT PEAS, PEARL BARLEY.
German Smoked SAUSAGES.
Westphalian HAMS.
Sour CABBAGE (Sauer Kohl), Red do. (Rother do.), Green do. (Gruner do.), BEANS, pickled (Turkische Erbsen), Cut BEANS, pickled (Schnitt Bohnen), } in small kegs.
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LIEBIG'S BEEF-EXTRACT.
Best Hamburg BEEF and PORK.
Best Danish Corn BRANDY.
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1m 1468 Hongkong, 30th August, 1871.

TATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.
" SHERRY " 3 "
" PORT " 2 "
" CLARET " 1 "
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Ex "Sarpedon," "Ajax," "Yangtsze," and Pacific Mail.
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American BUTTER, in Bottle.
" CHEESE, by the lb.
York HAMS, Kilderkins BASS'S ALE, ROPE, CANVAS, Copper Regulation Side LIGHTS.
&c., &c., &c.
Apply to
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Praya.
Opposite the Canton Steamers' Wharf.
tf 1402 Hongkong, 27th August, 1871.

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IMPERIAL QUARTO.
ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY
WITH THE
PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.
An ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, by the Rev. W. LOBSCHEID, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR scope and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

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Hongkong, 24th August, 1871.

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BRANDY, Fine Bois.
" Fine Champagne.
CLARET, Breakfast.
" Dinner.
Sparking HOOK.
" MOSELLE.
Still HOCK.
F. PEIL.
tf 310 Hongkong, 15th February, 1871.

FOR SALE.
CHAMPAGNE:—
ROEDERER CARTE NOIR.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE DOREE.
ROEDERER GLADIATEUR.
SANDER & Co.,
Sole Agents for Hongkong and China.
tf 1694 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1869.

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Ex Str. "Bernard," just arrived.
RUSS. CIGARRETTES, "La Ferme."
Real Havanna CIGARS, in 1/10, 1/20 boxes.
Also,
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SNUFF and SMOKING TOBACCO.
FINEST
Cavite and Manila } CIGARS and CHEROOTS.
MEERSCHAUM PIPES, &c., &c.
J. C. KRUSE,
Queen's Road, No. 10.
tf 1013 Hongkong, 15th June, 1871.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy, Navy Boiled, Long Flax, Crown } CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.— REDUCED PRICE $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.
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Ex "Belted Will," "Cornuvia," "Ambassador," &c., &c.

BASS & CO.'S OCTOBER BREW, in *hogsheads* and *kilderkins.*
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BEST JAMAICA RUM, in do.
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Truffled PATES, FOIE GRAS, Preserved PROVISIONS of every description, American, English, Dutch, French and German VEGETABLES, in large assortment.
FINEST FRENCH BUTTER, in bottles.
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MENIER'S CHOCOLATE, *yellow, brown, and pink.*
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Breakfast and Dinner CLARETS, from $3 50 upwards.
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Wynand FOKINKS, double Orange CURACOA.
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ONE 8 H.P. Horizontal Steam ENGINE, with Boiler and Mountings, complete.
Two Albion PRINTING PRESSES.
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One large Flotting MACHINE.
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tf 894 Hongkong, 24th May, 1871.

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DUFF GORDON'S SHERRIES.
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CHAMPAGNE,—
DE VENOGE & CO.
FLEUR DE SILLERY.
J. M. ARMSTRONG.
1m 1425 Hongkong, 23rd August, 1871.

FOR SALE.
REAL Havana CIGARS.
Superior Manila and Cavite CIGARS, in boxes of 100 and 500.
Manila CHEROOTS.
Apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1180 Hongkong, 13th July, 1871.

The Chronicle and Directory for 1871.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the NINTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1871" has been further augmented by the addition of a Chromo-lithograph plate of the

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE
AT THE PEAK;
also of the
VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS;
MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,
and of the
THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work the *vade mecum* for all Public, Mercantile and General Offices.

As already announced, the Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5, or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

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" WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Amoy.
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" KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
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Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Paternoster Row, London.
Mr. G. STREET, Cornhill, London.
Mr. P. ALGAR, Clement's Lane, London.
Messrs. BATES, HENDY & Co., Old Jewry, London.
Mr. L. P. FISHER, Merchants' Exchange San Francisco.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
BILLIARD ROOMS AND BOWLING ALLEYS.
Proprietor—J. BAYNES.

THE above Hotel is now open for the reception of Visitors to this Port, and every comfort will be ensured to Patrons visiting this establishment. A *table d'hôte* at the undermentioned hours, when the viands provided will leave Patrons nothing to desire:—
Breakfast, from 9 to 11 A.M.
Tiffin, " 1 " 3 P.M.
Dinner, " 7 " 9 P.M.
Refreshments can be obtained at all hours.
Wines and Spirits of the best quality only.
French, Spanish, Italian and German Spoken.
tf 1209 Hongkong, 14th July, 1871.

鋪 煙 宋 呂 馨 元 賡

THE undersigned begs to inform the Public that he has all sorts of Old CIGARS, HAVANA, CAVITE and MANILA, in small and large boxes, best TOBACCO, and prepared TOBACCO for sale at an agreeable prices.
For particulars, apply to
KWONG YUEN HING,
No. 61, Queen's Road,
Next to the entrance of the Central Market.
6m 1464 Hongkong, 29th August, 1871.

榮 記 煤 炭
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.
THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at *Endicott's Lane*, and that he has always a great quantity of Best COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 699 Hongkong, 24th April, 1871.

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

LOSSES payable without extra charge in SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL, or LONDON.
MERCHANDISE with average accepted at current rates by STEAMERS and strictly A 1 SAILING VESSELS.
OVERLAND RAILROAD.
Risks Free of Particular average accepted from SAN FRANCISCO to any city in the UNITED STATES not south of ST. LOUIS, by RAIL, at one half per cent. net.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents,
tf 970 *Hongkong and Shanghai.*

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES.
Société anonyme libre au Capital de 6,000,000 de francs (un quart versé.)
THIS Company, being associated for purposes of Marine Insurance in the Far East, with the
LLOYD FRANCAIS, Capital of 6,000,000 frcs.,
And with the CIE FRANCAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES,
Capital of.................... 5,000,000 frcs.,
Offers to the ASSURED the Security of a collective
Capital of....................17,000,000 frcs.
Agencies established, and Policies made payable in Lyons, Paris, London, Marseilles, Calcutta, Bombay, Yokohama, Hongkong and Shanghai.
The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above-named Company, are prepared to accept Marine risks, foreign or coastwise, at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1377 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1870.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIS Company grants Policies on Marine Risks at the established local Rates, to all parts of the World.
In addition to the usual brokerage, thirty per Cent (30%) of the Profits will be returned as Bonus to all contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Net Premia contributed.
No Policy Fees charged.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1402 Hongkong, 27th July, 1870.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.
THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
OF
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST,
A.D. 1720.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 on reasonable terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1927 Hongkong, 1st November, 1870.

THE LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at current rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 777 Hongkong, 25th April 1870.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.
THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

MERCHANT'S MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.
ENGAGED EXCLUSIVELY IN MARINE INSURANCE.
Paid up Capital—$500,000.00.
THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the usual terms
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1292 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1869.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.
INCORPORATED 1859.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co
tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

NOTICE.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Insurance Company, are prepared to issue Policies against Marine risks on Freight and Cargo at Current rates, subject to a discount of 15 %.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
tf 1753 Hongkong, 1st October, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings' Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.
The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $50,000 on any one First Class Risk.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

NOTICE.
IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding Ten days ⅛ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding } 3 " ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding } 6 " ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 675 Hongkong, 18th August, 1869.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE OF LONDON.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at current rates.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, 4, Praya.
tf 1569 Hongkong, 26th August, 1870.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, 1868.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to issue Marine Policies on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000, on any first class risk.
A. G. HOGG & Co.
tf 588 Hongkong, 27th March, 1869.

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY.
SAN FRANCISCO.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 366 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 573 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.
POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.
In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured *Twenty per cent. of its yearly profits*, divided *pro rata* to the net premium contributed.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 1089 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1863.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding } 3 " ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding } 6 " ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.
GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 696 Hongkong, 7th April 1868.

NOTICE.
THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 10 days, ⅛ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month, ¼ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months... } ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months... } ¾ do. do.
NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.
tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
NORTON, LYALL & Co.
tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1821.
And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.
Subscribed Capital—£2,000,000, *Sterling.*
THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 2317 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—
Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents. } ¼ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents. } ⅜ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } 1 per cent
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company
tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents. } ¼ per cent. per annum
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents. } ⅜ "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } 1 "
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 886 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding Ten days ⅛ of the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months. } ½ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months... } ¾ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.
tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

NOTICE.
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows, until further notice, viz:—
Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents. } ¼ per cent
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents } ⅜ percent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents. } 1 percent.
Other Risks by Special arrangement.
The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—
Not exceeding 10 days ⅛th per cent.
Not exceeding............ 1 month ¼ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding.................. } 3 " ½ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding.................. } 6 " ¾ "
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of 1 "
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (OF LONDON).
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, and Yokohama, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at Current Rates.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 437 Hongkong, 9th March, 1871.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.
THE Steamship
"DOUGLAS,"
Captain Toppin, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-DAY, the 1st September, at 10 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
2d 1478 Hongkong, 30th August, 1871.

FOR SAIGON AND BANGKOK.
THE American Steamer
"LUZON,"
C. C. Williams, Commander, will leave for the above ports THIS AFTERNOON, the 1st September. No correspondence will be received by the agents or on board.
Despatches will close at 2 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.
1480 Hongkong, 1st September, 1871.

FOR SHANGHAI.
THE Steamer
"SUWONADA,"
Captain Clark, will have quick despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1467 Hongkong, 30th August, 1871.

FOR SHANGHAI *via* NINGPO.
(Taking cargo at through rates to HANKOW).
THE U. S. N. Company's Chartered Steamer
"ACANTHA,"
will have immediate despatch for the above ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1456 Hongkong, 28th August, 1871.

FOR MANILA.
THE Spanish Steamer
"LUZON,"
Tremoya, Master, will have quick despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1312 Hongkong, 2nd August, 1871.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL,
Calling at SINGAPORE, *and taking Cargo, to be transhipped at* PORT SAID, *for the principal* PORTS *in the* MEDITERRANEAN *at through rates.*
THE O. S. S. Co.'s Steamship
"SARPEDON,"
will be dispatched on or about 29th inst.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
5d 1434 Hongkong, 24th August, 1871.

FOR SOURABAYA.
THE A 1 German Barque
"MARTIN,"
Dall, Master, will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.
tf 1475 Hongkong, 31st August, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE British Ship
"GLANCE,"
will load here and at Whampoa for the above port, and have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
1m 1481 Hongkong, 31st August, 1871.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE A 1 American Ship
"SUMATRA,"
Capt. John Mullin, will have quick despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1413 Hongkong, 21st August, 1871.

FOR FOOCHOW.
THE Barque
"HELEN BLACK,"
will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf 1462 Hongkong, 29th August, 1871.

FOR MANILA.
THE Spanish 3-masted schooner
"M. LOPEZ,"
Captain Uriarte, will have quick despatch to the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1374 Hongkong, 12th August, 1871.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE A 1 American Ship
"JOSEPH CLARK,"
Captain Carver, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1181 Hongkong, 12th July, 1871.

Docks.

PORT OF AMOY.
SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS at the above Port afford every facility, at moderate charges, for
REPAIRING AND SPARRING VESSELS
AND
CLEANING AND PAINTING IRON SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

THEIR LARGE GRANITE DOCK,
Has 286 feet length on the blocks, and at average spring tides can receive Vessels of 16 to 17 feet draught. It has a
CAISSON GATE, AND POWERFUL CENTRIFUGAL STEAM-PUMP,
And an Engineers' work-shop fitted with Lathes and Tools, driven by steam. Iron and Brass Foundries, Boiler-makers' shop, a large Smithy, and Carpenters' and Boat-builders' sheds. All superintended by resident Europeans.

Their two smaller GRANITE DOCKS can receive, at spring tides, Vessels drawing 12 feet.

Spars, Timber, and other Dock-yard material kept in stock.

Quarters for Officers, and a DRY GODOWN or STORES, of Vessels under repair.
tf 2317 Amoy, December, 1868.

FOOCHOW DOCK.
RIVER MIN.
THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.
The above premises comprise a large Machine-Shop, containing a
WITHWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,
DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,
A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.
Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.
The Dock Steam Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to
J. S. LAMONT,
Superintendent.
The list of Charges for lighting or remetalling vessels can be obtained from
Messrs. NORTON, LYALL & Co., Hongkong.
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.
tf 876 May3

IT is hereby notified that the interest, and connexion of Messrs. LO WING CHOON and LO YU YOW, with the undersigned firm ceased from the 1st of May, 1871, and that the undersigned will not hold himself RESPONSIBLE for any debts, whatever contracted by the said LO WING CHOON and LO YU YOW of the TYE SENG HOE.
LO KEE SENG.
6m 1399 Singapore, 1st August, 1871.

"*Japan Mail*" and "*Japan Weekly Mail.*"
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. having been appointed agents for the two abovenamed newspapers, are prepared to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for the same.
Terms of Subscription, payable in advance; *Japan Mail*, $15 per annum; *Japan Weekly Mail*, $24 per annum.
tf 122 Hongkong, 19th January, 1871.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close.
For Saigon and Bangkok.—Per Str. *Luzon*, at 1.30 P.M. to-day, the 1st September.
For Manila.—Per Str. *Luzon*, to-morrow, the 2nd September, at 1.30 P.M.

MAILS BY THE "*ENGLISH PACKET.*"
The English Contract Packet "*ELLORA,*" will be dispatched with the usual Mails for Europe, &c., on FRIDAY, the 1st September, at noon.
Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 31st instant.
The Post-Office will be open until 7 P.M. on the 17th instant.
Letters, &c., may be posted during the night in the box left open for their reception.
Letters for registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 1st September.
Letters may be posted until 10 A.M. on the 1st September, without late fee.
Letters posted after 10 A.M. on the 1st September, will not be forwarded unless the *Late Fee* of 18 cents each as well as the postage is prepaid.
The Latest time for posting Letters at this Office is 11 A.M., and for Newspapers, Books, or Patterns 10 A.M. on the 1st September.
Late letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom *viâ Brindisi*, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet from 11.30 A.M. to the time of sailing, on payment of a *Late Fee* of 48 cents each in addition to the postage.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 24th August, 1871.

It is hereby notified that arrangements have been completed under which correspondence from Hongkong may be forwarded to Nagasaki viâ Shanghai, and to Hiogo viâ Yokohama, by United States' Mail Packets, and that Letters for Hongkong and places beyond Hongkong, may be forwarded from Nagasaki and Hiogo by means of the United States' Packets viâ Shanghai and Yokohama respectively.
The rates of postage chargeable on such correspondence is four cents for each half-ounce on Letters, two cents on each Newspaper, and two cents on each two ounces of Books and Packets of Samples of Merchandize, in addition to the Rates specified in the Table of Rates of Postage at present in force.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 16th January, 1871.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, AND OTHER MEDITERRANEAN PORTS,
SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.
THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*ELLORA,*" Captain J. C. BABOT, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on FRIDAY, the 1st September, at noon.
Cargo will be received on board until noon, Specie until 4 P.M., and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 31st instant.
For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.
*** A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.
The Company reserve the option of forwarding a goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.
Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.
A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 24th August, 1871.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, PORT LOUIS.
ON FRIDAY, the 8th September, at noon, the Company's S. S. "*CAMBODGE,*" Commandant CHAMPENOIS, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping orders will be granted till noon, and Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 5 P.M. on the 7th September. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, 30th August, 1871.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE
FROM
CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE S. S. "*AMERICA,*" Captain WARSAW, will leave Hongkong for San Francisco via Yokohama on TUESDAY, the 12th of September next, at 3 o'clock P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for the United States, Canada, Central and South America, and Europe.
A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.
The "*AMERICA*" will be due at San Francisco October 17th, whence daily Passenger trains and daily Freight trains are run over the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Lines for New York and for all the principal cities in the interior and upon the Atlantic Seaboard. The time between San Francisco and New York by First-class Passenger trains is six days and twenty hours; and the distance 3,312 miles.
The Silver Palace Sleeping Cars are run through on these trains, making Drawing Room Cars by day, and Sleeping Cars by night; and are of the latest and best American pattern, being unexcelled for comfort and convenience.
At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.
Through Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, and San Francisco, for the Overland Railroad, and to Europe by connecting Lines of Steamers. The Overland Railroad Companies *Guarantee* 12 days time for Silk and 18 days for Teas and General Merchandise, between San Francisco and New York.
Favorable arrangements have been made for Through Passengers and Freight to America from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, and from Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.
Return Passage Tickets issued at a reduction of 20%, on regular rates.
Value and weight of Parcel Packages required; all Packages should be marked to address in full.
No Freight received after noon of the 11th prox. No Parcel Packages received after 5 P.M. same day.
For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply at the Agency of the Company, *Praya West.*
T. A. HARRIS,
Agent.
Hongkong, August 12th, 1871.

Printed & Published, for the Proprietor, by W. H. BELL, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.